

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously in  
Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,049

## Dissident in Seoul Told He Can Visit U.S. for Treatment

By Henry Scott Stokes  
*New York Times Service*

TOKYO — Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition politician was moved Thursday from prison to a hospital in Seoul, and authorities said that he had permission to travel to the United States for medical treatment.

In a surprise announcement, apparently reflecting a government wish to improve its human rights record, the authorities also said they may suspend Mr. Kim's 20-year jail sentence for sedition.

South officials said that the steps resulted from the "humanitarian considerations of President Chun Doo Hwan and his government's determination to achieve national reconciliation."

"National reconciliation" is a code phrase used by the Korean government to refer to its plans for overcoming widespread bitterness left after Mr. Chun took power by violence at the head of a military regime in May 1980, placing Mr. Kim and many others under arrest.

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Reached by phone at the Kim's home in Seoul, Lee Hi Ho, Mr. Kim's wife, said that she plans to apply Friday for passports for her husband, two sons and herself, and expects to travel with them to the United States next week.

She said the family will go to Washington for Mr. Kim to have an operation on his legs for arthritis. They will all return to Seoul after the operation, she said, and "there is no intention for my husband to go into exile."

Her words suggested that Mr. Kim, 57, hopes to return to South Korea to continue his political career against heavy odds. But his wife noted that the government has not decided yet whether it will suspend Mr. Kim's sentence. Mr. Kim is being held in a ward guarded by police at Seoul National University's hospital.

Mr. Kim was arrested in 1980 as General Chun took control at the head of an army junta. Mr. Chun made himself president three months later.

Mr. Kim was charged with masterminding a major insurrection in the southwest city of Kwangju in May 1980 and sentenced to death. The sentence was upheld by the South Korean Supreme Court in January 1981.

However, it was commuted by Mr. Chun, and the South Korean leader was invited to Washington as a first state guest of President Ronald Reagan, in an apparent deal arranged by White House officials.

U.S. diplomats in Seoul have kept up pressure on the government to release Mr. Kim, whose trial was widely held by embassies in Seoul to have been a travesty of justice.

Mr. Kim's political career dates from the early 1950s; when he fled from a North Korean prison after

# Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1982

Algeria	5,500 Drs.	Iraq	15,300 Drs.	Norway	5,500 Nkr.
Austria	1,750 Drs.	Ireland	1,000 Lrs.	Denmark	3,750 Rials
Bahrain	4,650 Drs.	Jordan	450 Pts.	Portugal	50 Esc.
Belgium	32,150 Frs.	Kuwait	500 Drs.	Qatar	450 Drs.
Canada	1,000 Can.	Kuwait	500 Pts.	Race of Ireland	50 P.
Cyprus	400 Drs.	Lebanon	500 Drs.	Saudi Arabia	50 P.
Denmark	4,500 Kr.	Liberia	100 Drs.	Sudan	50 P.
Egypt	100 P.	Liberia	100 Drs.	Switzerland	500 Frs.
Finland	3,500 Frs.	Liberia	100 Drs.	United Kingdom	1,150 P.
France	4,500 Frs.	Liberia	100 Drs.	United States	1,150 P.
Germany	2,500 Drs.	Liberia	100 Drs.	U.S.A.	4,500 Drs.
Greece	2,500 Drs.	Liberia	100 Drs.	U.S.S.R.	500 Drs.
Iran	45 Drs.	Liberia	100 Drs.	Venezuela	1,000 Drs.
Iraq	135 Drs.	Liberia	100 Drs.	Yugoslavia	1,000 Drs.

ESTABLISHED 1887



The Associated Press  
George P. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, left, met on Thursday in Madrid with the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. At right is the chief U.S. delegate, Max M. Kampelman, and at the back, Terence A. Todman, U.S. ambassador to Spain.

## Shultz, Ending Visit to Spain, Says Moscow Flouts Helsinki Accords

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, accused the Soviet Union on Thursday of undermining the 1975 Helsinki human rights accords and dashing hopes that the accords could "reduce divisions and improve the human condition in Europe."

Mr. Shultz, who was in Spain to show U.S. support for Spanish democracy, also met with King Juan Carlos. He later flew to London, the final stop on his two-week tour of Europe.

Before leaving Madrid, Mr. Shultz met with the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and afterward told reporters that the Soviet Union is blocking hopes for advancing human rights in Europe.

The conference convened here in November to review the Final Act of the Helsinki security conference, which the Soviet Union and the United States signed along with 33 other countries. The signers pledged to respect the basic human rights of their citizens.

Mr. Shultz said, "Unfortunately, not all of the 35 signatory states have taken the commitment we freely entered into at Helsinki with equal seriousness."

"In Afghanistan, in Poland and in the Soviet Union, the obligations undertaken in 1975 are being flouted, with grave cost to human life and human dignity."

Mr. Shultz said that for the Helsinki accords to work, they must be "honored by deeds, not just

words. This does not mean that we expect the Eastern countries to abide by us, but we do expect a sincere effort to abide by commitments freely made."

Mr. Shultz also said that events in Poland in the past year "strike at the heart" of the Helsinki process. "As free nations, we cannot turn our backs on the Polish people's struggle to realize the promise of Helsinki," he said.

At the news conference, Mr. Shultz also said that Spain's new prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, had accepted an invitation from President Ronald Reagan to visit Washington in June.

He urged Spain's new government to remain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but indicated willingness to separate the issues of membership in the alliance and a U.S.-Spanish defense treaty.

Spanish officials told Reuters that such a formula would enable Madrid to ratify the treaty, which allows the United States to use military bases on Spanish soil in return for defense guarantees and military aid.

The government has sought modification of the treaty because it was negotiated on the assumption of full Spanish membership in NATO.

The Socialist Party froze integration into NATO when it came to power two weeks ago and said Spain would not ratify the bilateral defense treaty unless the United States agreed to changes.

Mr. Shultz said neither side now

saw any great impediment to a quick ratification of the treaty, which was signed by the Reagan administration and the former government of Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo but not ratified by Spain's parliament.

Mr. Shultz said Spain would not want the implication to be drawn that ratification meant an automatic decision to stay in NATO, which it joined in June. But he said it would be good for both the country and the alliance if Spain were to remain a member.

Both Mr. Gonzalez and his foreign minister, Fernando Moran, assured Mr. Shultz that Spain, under the Socialist government, would remain a firm and loyal ally of the West.

On his arrival in London, Mr. Shultz met first with Lebanon's foreign minister, Elias Freij, to discuss the latest moves to secure the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Salameh, who also is deputy prime minister, extended an official visit to Britain in order to meet with Mr. Shultz.

After his meeting with the Lebanese official, Mr. Shultz was to meet with Britain's finance minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

On Friday, Mr. Shultz is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The informal agenda for that meeting includes the world economy, political and economic relations with the Soviet bloc, and the Middle East.

## Walesa Held 9 Hours, Preventing Address to Supporters in Gdansk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GDANSK, Poland — Martial law authorities took Lech Walesa into custody Thursday, just hours before he planned to address a memorial ceremony for Polish workers killed in violent protests in 1970 and 1981.

Mr. Walesa, leader of the outlawed trade union Solidarity, returned home Thursday night about nine hours after he was detained, his wife, Danuta, said. She said he would talk to reporters Friday.

Mr. Walesa said the police brought her husband home but "gave no official explanation. But we assume [they took him] because they wanted to keep him away from the monument," she said.

He had planned to address his supporters at a monument outside the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk that was built to commemorate the scores of people killed in a 1970 food riot.

The authorities prevented large gatherings from taking place Thursday by swamping the center of Gdansk with riot police, backed up by water cannons and armored cars.

They went into action briefly twice, first using a volley of tear gas to disperse a couple of hundred people near the shipyards and later firing concussion grenades to clear several hundred who tried to march to the monument after a Mass.

The official news agency PAP said the anniversary of the 1970 riots passed "in peace, deep thought, seriousness and undisturbed work."

It said leaflets calling for demonstrations had been ignored by most workers, who went quietly home.

"Only a small group of people with their irresponsible behavior tried without success to disturb the mood of seriousness and start unrest," PAP said.

Hundreds of workers stopped at a monument to fallen colleagues outside the shipyards after the plant's afternoon shift change.

The workers unfurled red and white banners proclaiming Solidarity, shouted the union's name, and chanted "Free Lech! Free Lech!" After about 15 minutes, witnesses said, the workers dispersed peacefully.

Mr. Walesa, had intended to call on Solidarity followers to non-violently pursue the movement's goals and ideals.

On Thursday morning, police asked Western journalists to leave the area outside the 10-story apartment building where Mr. Walesa lives.

At least half a dozen Western correspondents and more than a dozen of their Polish assistants and photographers were detained by authorities in the hour after Mr.

Walesa was taken away by plainclothesmen.

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## Meese Says U.S. Backs Arms Sale to Jordan Without Precondition

By Bernard Weisraub  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The United States will support the sale of arms to Jordan without any precondition that King Hussein join talks with Israel, Egypt and the United States on Palestinian self-rule, according to Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Meese's comments, which were to be released Thursday by the Long Island Jewish World, a weekly newspaper, caught some administration officials by surprise. With King Hussein scheduled to arrive in Washington next week to meet with Mr. Reagan, officials said there had been some hope that the monarch would participate in the talks in part as a result of a major sale of advanced missiles and fighter planes.

But Mr. Meese, in his comments to the paper, said that whether Jordan accepted the earlier Camp David peace accords was "unrelated" to the arms sale. "I don't think one is a quid pro quo for the other," he said. "I don't see them as being linked."

In his statements, which were made to the newspaper Monday, Mr. Meese dwelt largely on Middle East issues but also answered a question about Mr. Reagan running for re-election.

"He hasn't made up his mind," said Mr. Meese. "My own view if I had to speculate is that he probably will."

Discussing the Middle East, Mr. Meese lauded the Saudi leadership as "very helpful" and said, "We continue to work with them with the hope that they will become increasingly involved in the peace process."

Mr. Meese added that Mr. Reagan "looks to the American Jewish community for support" of his Middle East peace plan, although Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel has rejected it.

Asked whether the administration was "leaning" on Israel by urging a freeze on settlements in

the occupied West Bank and continuing to hold up the delivery of 75 F-16 jet fighters, Mr. Meese replied:

"I don't see us leaning on anybody. We're talking about our dealings with another sovereign nation with whom we have the friendliest of relations. What we are doing, I think, is consulting and talking in good faith with them about how we can together achieve a mutual objective — peace and stability in the Middle East."

Mr. Meese said that Mr. Reagan felt there was a "real possibility" that Jordan would participate in the peace process talks with Israel, Egypt and the United States. He noted, however, that arms sales to Jordan would be "unrelated" to Jordan's joining the talks.

King Hussein's reservations about the Camp David accords have centered on Mr. Begin's refusal to return either the Arab sector of Jerusalem or the West Bank, which were captured from Jordan in the 1967 war. The king has, however, indicated his support for Mr. Reagan's peace plan, which was proposed in September.

The plan seeks some kind of "association" between Jordan and the Palestinians, and also rejects the idea of Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Reagan has said, however, he would not support an independent Palestinian state in the occupied territories.

It is known that, when the king visits Washington, he is to discuss with American officials a major supply of weapons, including mobile Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, F-5G fighter planes and bigger and more expensive F-16 fighters.

One administration official said that despite Mr. Meese's comments, there was some doubt that Congress would approve the sale of advanced weaponry, such as F-16s, to Jordan, if Hussein refused to join in peace talks.

## Begin, U.S. Envoys Confer On Lebanon Pullout Talks

(Continued from Page 1)  
lives, news agencies reported from Beirut.

In Beirut, gunmen ambushed a parliament deputy outside his home, Beirut radio stations said. The gunmen opened fire on the Shite deputy, Abdul Latif al-Zein, on Verdun Street, a main road, wounding him and his driver.

In the northern port city of Tripoli, sniper attacks and mortar batteries shattered a cease-fire announced Wednesday night by Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria during a surprise visit. Three persons were killed, security sources said.

■ **Sharon to Present Evidence**

Defense Minister Sharon now plans to introduce further written evidence and have his lawyer make an oral and written summation to the commission investigating the Beirut massacre of Sept. 16-18. The New York Times reported from Jerusalem.

**Mexico Frees American Held in Currency Case**

Los Angeles Times Service

**MEXICO CITY** — A 47-year-old American who was imprisoned for 93 days for violating Mexico's currency controls has been freed and deported, U.S. Embassy officials said.

Michael Tym, a businessman from Michigan City, Indiana, was placed on a flight for Chicago on Tuesday after paying a fine of 70,000 pesos (\$1,000). He had been arrested at the Guadalajara airport with 407 Mexican gold coins in his luggage. The coins, worth an estimated \$220,000, were confiscated.

**Krause to Head Press Unit**

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Axel Krause, economics correspondent for the International Herald Tribune, was elected Thursday as president of the Anglo-American Press Association of Paris for the coming year.

## Cognac Courvoisier... The French way of life.



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**DISASTER** — A Yemeni child sits among a family's possessions rescued after the earthquake in North Yemen that killed more than 2,000 people. About 400,000 were believed to be homeless. Some of the worst stricken areas are virtually inaccessible, making relief difficult.

## A Few Large Third World Nations Are Seen to Be Main Debt Problem

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

**PARIS** — The threat posed by the international financial system by excessive Third World borrowing is essentially confined to a very few large developing countries, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development concluded Thursday in a study of the developing world's foreign debt.

It said that most other poorer nations can continue to borrow safely from Western banks.

The study said that Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, all of which have declared themselves insolvent and sought aid from the International Monetary Fund, are the three main problem countries because they carry a very heavy burden of floating-rate debt. This debt becomes prohibitively expensive to pay interest on when world interest rates are high and the countries' raw material export earnings are depressed.

Together with South Korea, which the OECD does not consider a problem because of its competitive industry, these countries account for more than half of all outstanding private bank loans to non-oil-producing developing countries and about 85 percent of all floating-rate debt in the developing world, the study said.

The OECD noted that private bank lending to Mexico, Brazil and Argentina was "being adjusted to more realistic levels" as the countries sought to reschedule their debt. The study said that "the level of bank lending to most other developing countries and regions is

likely to be maintained or even increased" and that the prospect of lower interest rates and stronger commodity prices should "ease the situation significantly."

Nevertheless, the OECD warned that Third World debt problems could worsen if real interest rates were to remain high, commodity

prices low and world trade depressed.

The OECD calculated that the total foreign indebtedness of all developing and East European countries had risen from \$90 billion in 1971 to about \$626 billion this year. Such an increase, the organization argued, is normal for countries needing to finance economic development.

However, a sharp change in the world economy at the start of the 1980s created serious problems for some debtors, it said. During the 1970s rapid inflation continually eroded the real burden of Third World debt and the cost of servicing it. But since 1980, rising real interest rates, low world trade growth and weak commodity prices have made the debt suddenly more onerous.

In addition, the OECD said some developing countries borrowed unwisely to finance consumption and investments of dubious value instead of to strengthen productive potential. The study said they were often encouraged by banks' eagerness to make what was then believed would be profitable loans.

The OECD calculated that Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and South Korea have borrowed about \$14 billion at floating rates from private banks, out of \$166 billion in such borrowing by all non-oil-producing developing countries.

The OECD predicted that before the end of next year about \$15 billion worth of short-term debt to banks may have to be rescheduled into long-term debt, mostly in Latin America.

## Swedish Government Wins Vote

Reuters

**STOCKHOLM** — Prime Minister Olof Palme saved his 10-week-old Social Democratic government from parliamentary defeat Thursday by striking a last-minute deal with Sweden's small Communist Party over a crucial tax issue.

The Social Democrats survived by two votes in the 349-seat Riksdag on a government motion to raise the value added tax by 2 percent to pay for sickness allowances and social security reforms.

The Social Democrats mustered 162 votes in favor, the non-Socialist bloc 160 against, and the Com-

munists' 20 members abstained. Seven members were absent.

The Communists had threatened to join the opposition in voting against the government's motion. Social Democratic party officials said that if the motion had been defeated, Mr. Palme would probably have been forced to call for a vote of confidence in his administration.

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Social Democratic party officials said that if the motion had been defeated, Mr. Palme would probably have been forced to call for a vote of confidence in his administration.

Party officials said the Communists wrung concessions raising state subsidies on milk, fish and cheese by about 500 million kronor (\$67.56 million), party officials said. In return, the Communists backed a government proposal to raise gasoline and tobacco prices, they said.

The two sides also agreed to set up a parliamentary commission to look into ways of differentiating value added tax, allowing for bigger price increases on luxury articles than on basic consumer goods.

Mr. Palme has said a value added tax increase offers the fairest way to slow consumer spending while raising enough money to restore inflation-proof pensions, sickness benefits, government subsidies for municipal child care and other social welfare reforms.

The non-Socialist coalition of the past six years attempted to dismantle many of the social welfare mechanisms the Social Democrats built up during 44 years of uninterrupted rule.

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## EC Assembly Votes Down U.K. Refund

### A Permanent Solution To Budget Crisis Sought

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**STRASBOURG**, France — The European Parliament Thursday overwhelmingly rejected a supplementary budget for the European Community designed to give Britain an \$850-million refund on its contribution.

The Parliament decided by a 258-79 vote to reject the EC Commission's supplementary budget proposal. The British delegates were alone in voting in favor.

The assembly's resolution said the compromise was being rejected because it was a stop-gap measure offering no long-term solution to the European Community's budget problems.

In London, Britain's finance minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said his country might withhold its \$1.6-billion annual contribution to the EC budget if the previously negotiated refund was not paid by the end of the year.

In a radio interview, Sir Geoffrey described the European Parliament's decision as "highly regrettable," but said he hoped a way would be found to make sure the money was transferred to Britain by the end of the year.

The EC Commission proposed the supplementary budget to take account of a political compromise among the 10 EC governments that reduced Britain's net budget contribution, repeatedly denounced as excessive by Mrs. Thatcher.

In a separate resolution later adopted by a 305-24 vote, the Parliament said rejection of the supplementary budget should not be considered "an anti-British act" and urged the EC Commission to put forward as soon as possible new budgetary proposals containing the outline of a permanent solution to the long-standing conflict.

The Parliament's Budgets Committee had overwhelmingly recommended Thursday morning that the assembly reject the repayment after the EC Council of Ministers failed to provide firm guarantees that the EC's financing system would be quickly overhauled.

More than 16 hours of negotiations between parliamentary leaders and the Council of Ministers broke up early Thursday without agreement.

The EC Commission vice president for budget control, Christopher Tugendhat of Britain, expressed "deep disappointment" in the rejection. He said the decision would "cause a serious new crisis in the community of a kind which is in nobody's interest." He said it would not be a victory for community policy but a "victory for intransigence of institutions within our community."

Finance ministers from the member countries were scheduled to review the situation Friday.

## 3 Nations Begin Panama Study Of New Canal

United Press International

**PANAMA CITY** — U.S., Panamanian and Japanese representatives have begun a preliminary round of talks to study the possible construction of a new sea-level canal.

The U.S. ambassador to Panama, Everett E. Briggs, the Panamanian foreign relations minister, Juan Jose Amador, and the Japanese foreign relations minister for Latin American and Caribbean affairs, Tatsumi Yamaguchi, attended the talks Wednesday.

The meeting was the first step in a trilateral study of future options for the Panama Canal that could include the construction of a sea-level canal.

It is also the first step for Panama to control operations of the canal as stipulated by the treaty signed with the United States in 1977.

The Panamanian vice president, Jorge E. Iluca, said the talks "do not impose any restrictions on the rights of the Panamanian Republic." All three participating nations must approve any recommendations.

## Loss Put at \$10 Million In Biggest U.S. Robbery

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — The estimate of money stolen from an armored car depot in America's biggest cash robbery has been increased from \$8 million to more than \$10 million after an audit, according to police.

Joseph Valiquette, an FBI spokesman, said Wednesday that a review of Sentry Armored Courier records had been completed, but he said the size of the robbery, discovered Monday, could not be revealed for "investigative reasons." However, New York City detectives put the figure at more than \$10 million.

## Marchers Arrested in Chile

Reuters

**SANTIAGO** — Police arrested more than 40 persons, mostly youths, who tried to march through the capital on Wednesday to protest government economic policies and the expulsion from Chile of two trade union leaders for organizing a demonstration Dec. 2, witnesses said. Political demonstrations are banned in Chile.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Car-Bomb Blast Kills 6 in Baghdad

**BEIRUT** (Combined Dispatches) — Iraqi officials said Thursday that six persons were killed Wednesday night and several others injured when a car bomb exploded outside the main office of the Iraqi news agency in central Baghdad.

A brief report published Thursday by the agency quoted an Interior Ministry spokesman as saying that the "hired criminal" who planted the bomb had been killed, but it did not explain how.

In a dispatch from Damascus, the Iranian news agency reported that an anonymous telephone caller said an Iraqi group fighting President Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq claimed responsibility for the explosion. The caller, the agency said, added that the driver of the car was killed in the blast.

### Thatcher Immigration Bill Defeated

**LONDON** (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government suffered a defeat early Thursday when the opposition combined with right-wing politicians to vote against new immigration rules.

Right-wing members of the Conservative government rebelled against a bill that they said would have allowed a further influx of black and Asian immigrants into Britain and opposition members complained that the new law would be racially and sexually discriminating. The two combined to defeat the government by 18 votes, rejecting the measure.

The legislation would have meant that immigrant women with British citizenship would have been able to bring in husbands from abroad, a right currently restricted to women born in England. The change would have benefited Asians from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh used to the custom of arranged marriages.

### New Poll Shows Mitterrand Weaker

**PARIS** (Reuters) — The popularity of President Francois Mitterrand and his Socialist administration has dropped sharply over the past two months, especially among Communist voters, according to an opinion poll published Thursday.

The survey, issued three months before municipal elections, gave the president his lowest personal rating since he took office in May 1981.

The poll, by the Louis Harris organization, showed 48 percent of the electorate had a favorable opinion of Mr. Mitterrand's performance, compared with 54 percent in the last survey in September, the government daily Le Matin said.

### Guatemala to Respond to Kidnappers

**GUATEMALA CITY** (AP) — Officials were planning a response Thursday to a demand by leftist guerrillas who kidnapped the daughter of the Honduran president.

The Honduran government increased security for President Roberto Suazo Cordova's wife and two sons after the kidnapping of Judith Xiomara Suazo Estrada, 33, the president's daughter by a first marriage. Miss Suazo Estrada, who is a doctor, is a Guatemalan citizen who has lived here for 20 years with her mother, also a Guatemalan.

## Senior Reagan Aides Won't Fight Big Rise In Pentagon's Budget

By David Hoffman  
and Lou Cannon  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The senior administration officials who challenged the Pentagon's ambitious expansion plans last year in a hard-fought internal budget battle have backed down this year in the face of President Ronald Reagan's determination to continue the defense buildup in his 1984 budget.

The result is that Mr. Reagan has decided to send a budget to Congress next month that advances his goal of a larger military. He is undeterred by repeated bipartisan warnings from Capitol Hill that the Pentagon should not be exempted from budget-cutting.

Mr. Reagan has said repeatedly that the military buildup is more important than the need to control record-breaking deficits.

"He has made his position very clear and it is the same position in private as it is in public," said a senior administration official, who asked not to be identified.

Some Reagan aides say they believe that the Republican-controlled Senate will take the lead in trimming the costly military buildup. Even if this happens, they emphasize, there is no certainty that Mr. Reagan will accept anything more than cosmetic cuts in the Pentagon budget.

White House officials foresee no repetition of last year's in-house fight over military outlays. In that confrontation, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger convinced the president not to scale back his military buildup, as was advocated by David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. Reagan has not approved final military spending decisions.

but given the inclination of key administration officials not to make a big issue of it this year, the general course the president will take is all but assured, these officials said.

Still, Mr. Reagan must resolve two outstanding issues that could result in somewhat smaller military outlays:

• The so-called "deflation dividend." Some administration officials believe that because the pace of inflation has slowed, fewer dollars are required to maintain the same real growth rate in Pentagon outlays. Thus, they think, Mr. Reagan can keep his promise for at least 7-percent growth in the military budget with less money than was envisioned last year.

The Pentagon is still resisting the idea.

• Whether Mr. Reagan should respect the ceilings projected for broad categories of military spending in fiscal years 1984 and 1985 in last summer's budget resolution.

The president declared in July that he would abide by the overall budget ceilings, but not by the specific military levels.

The Pentagon is standing firm with the view that Mr. Reagan should not restrict military spending to the levels the resolution prescribed, but other officials think the president should not break them.

In both these issues, however, the amount of potential savings is modest for fiscal 1984. If the president decided both to adopt the inflation adjustment and to stay within the budget resolution, he would realize about \$10 billion in 1984 savings from previously projected levels, officials said. This would become \$18 billion by 1986 and \$25 billion by 1988, they added.

Trucking deregulation has thrown the industry into confu-



Three Teamsters union presidents have been convicted: from left, Dave Beck, James R. Hoffa and Roy L. Williams.

## Teamsters Are Burdened With New Problem

By William Serrin  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The conviction of Roy L. Williams, the Teamsters union president, on charges of conspiracy and fraud in a bribery case brings a substantial new problem to a union already burdened with difficulties.

Mr. Williams is a combative man, and although he is 67 and ill with emphysema, he has given no hint of stepping down. U.S. law says a union leader convicted of crimes of such seriousness must resign, but they allow the appeal process to be exhausted first. This suggests that Mr. Williams, whose term expires in 1986, could stay in office for some time.

But whoever heads the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, it is clear that the union, founded 83 years ago, faces enormous new problems. For decades it has been characterized by secrecy, violence, nepotism and illegal actions.

Two of the five men who headed the union, Dave Beck and James R. Hoffa, served prison terms. Mr. Hoffa disappeared in July 1975 and is presumed to have been murdered. The Teamsters for a Democratic Union, an insurgent group that claims 8,000 members, said mem-

## President's Conviction Adds to Woes Of Deregulation, Membership Losses

sion, bringing the chartering of more than 10,000 new companies, which often undercut unionized carriers by paying wages 20 percent to 30 percent below scale.

Union leaders, faced with strong pressure from companies to reduce labor costs, agreed in January in changes in benefits and work rules

### NEWS ANALYSIS

but have had immense difficulties in enforcing the new National Master Freight Agreement.

Hundreds of companies have not signed the agreement, and many have said it saddles them with huge labor costs. Local and regional leaders have agreed to what critics of union leadership say are "sweetheart contracts," undercutting the national agreement.

Deregulation and the recession have cost the union many jobs, and the union now places its membership at 1.8 million. It was once put at 2.4 million. But leaders of the Teamsters for a Democratic Union, an insurgent group that claims 8,000 members, said mem-

bership may have fallen to 1.6 million.

New organizing efforts at bringing industrial workers and public workers into the union do not seem to be showing significant success.

Arthur E. Imperatore, who heads A-P-A Transport of North Bergen, New Jersey, said unemployment in the trucking industry was at 40 percent and that Mr. Williams had shown an ability to understand the industry's problems. In this, he suggested, Mr. Williams seemed similar to Mr. Hoffa, who Mr. Imperatore said was often reasonable in bargaining.

Bruce Ken Paff, a leader of the dissident group, called for Mr. Williams to step aside. He said the conviction "reconfirms our view that he is not worthy to lead the union."

In Cleveland, a union vice president, Jackie Presser, said: "Our union will continue as a vigorous and effective representative of working men and women."

Labor experts said the Teamsters fitted the classic definition of a business union: one interested in improving wages, benefits and conditions through collective bargaining, not political action or research of new employment.

Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, has said it is wrong to characterize the union as corrupt. He has unsuccessfully sought to have the union return to the labor federation, from which it was expelled in 1957 for corruption.

Mr. Williams has said the union's reputation is unfair. He said it was "the best in the world."

Yet H.W. Benson, executive director of the Association for Union Democracy, which seeks to improve union democratic practices, said the union was highly corrupt and that dissidence was almost impossible in the organization.

Mr. Benson also rejected as a myth the widely held view that union members support their leaders and ignore corruption because the union provides relatively high benefits. A union driver today can make a salary of perhaps \$30,000 to \$40,000.

## Viking 1 Lander On Mars Stops Transmitting Data

DETROIT — Jobless city residents are expected to begin receiving surplus food from the federal government by the end of the month, after an appeal for aid from Mayor Coleman Young.

### Unemployed to Get Surplus Food After Appeal From Detroit Mayor

*The Associated Press*

Mr. Young announced Wednesday that Detroit has been certified to receive surplus foods obtained by the Agriculture Department under its price support program. The federal government, which has already begun distributing surplus cheese and butter, is also likely to make available fruit juice, bread, flour, spaghetti, macaroni, rice, oatmeal and vegetable oil, the mayor said.

As well as his call last week for surplus food, Mr. Young asked Michigan Governor William Milliken to declare Detroit in a state of emergency because the state's depressed economy makes it likely that many people may go hungry this winter. The governor has yet to act on the request.

Mr. Young estimated that 25 percent of Detroit's 1.2 million residents are unemployed and as many as a third ill-nourished and on welfare.

## Studies Find Many May Feel Tipsy Even Sipping Nonalcoholic Drinks

*The Associated Press*

CHICAGO — The American Psychological Association, in a survey of studies on alcoholism, says it has found support for the idea that people can feel tipsy even if their drinks contain no alcohol.

"Whatever a person feels when he or she takes a drink is a combination of physical effects and psychological beliefs about alcohol," said the association, quoting Barry R. Burkhardt, a psychologist at Auburn University in Alabama.

Laboratory experiments conducted by G. Alan Marlatt, a University of Washington clinical psy-

chologist, indicated that such expectations may affect aggressive behavior and sexual inhibitions.

Men in a laboratory setting became more aggressive and more sexually aroused when they were drinking tonic water, but believed the drinks contained vodka. When they thought they were drinking only tonic water, but were really drinking vodka and tonic, they became less aggressive.

The association said the research may help provide ideas on how to deal with some of the approximately 10 million problem drinkers in the United States.

A gene transplant created a mouse, bottom, nearly twice the size of an ordinary mouse.

## Scientists Transplant Gene of Rat, Succeed in Producing Large Mice

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — For the first time, scientists say they have transplanted genes from one animal species to another and effected profound changes in growth. Mice were given rat genes and grew in twice their normal size.

Collaborating scientists from four major institutions transplanted a specially modified gene for rat growth hormone into fertilized mouse egg cells, which were then implanted in foster mother mice, it was reported. Some of the mice born from these experiments produced huge amounts of the foreign growth hormone and grew at faster than normal rates.

This approach has implications for studying the biological effects of growth hormone, as a way to accelerate animal growth, as a model for gigantism, as a means of correcting genetic disease and as a method to farm valuable gene products," the scientists said in a report in Thursday's issue of *Nature*, a scientific journal published in London.

In a separate announcement, the four institutions said the experiments "point the way to a new era in genetic engineering" from which important practical as well as scientific effects could be expected.

At least one mouse has passed the transplanted gene to some of its progeny, showing that the effects may be perpetuated, the report said. This raises the possibility that future extensions of the technique could lead to the development of animal species with unusual new traits.

Such animals might be used in what the scientists called "genefarming" to produce commercially useful amounts of special substances such as human hormones or blood products valuable to medical practice. The blood factors used by hemophiliacs to control bleeding could be one such example.

But the main implications of the research are for investigation of some key issues of modern biology.

The report tells of a new technique for modifying a gene so that it is likely to be activated in animals of the foreign species to which it is transplanted. Further-

more, the report said, the degree of activity of that foreign gene can be modified to some extent simply by giving the animal zinc in its diet.

The scientists described their technique as a "powerful approach in the study of gene regulation and the genetic basis of development." These are among the most important topics of biological research.

Applications of this technology in large farm animals may have practical consequences, allowing the production of important biological products, such as hormones, not previously available or available only in limited amounts," said the announcement of the work released by the institutions.

Also, the ability to accelerate growth rates in domestic animals could have beneficial effects by increasing the yield and quality of meat and milk. An especially important advantage is that the injected genes should be passed to the animal's offspring, which, in turn, are likely to produce large amounts of the desired gene product.

But scientists have found it extremely difficult to transplant such foreign genes in a way that results in their becoming active in the animals that receive them.

The new technique reported in *Nature* has produced the first dramatic effects achieved in this way in any mammal, the scientists said.

"Finally," the announcement said, "the discoveries presented in this paper will provide productive lines of experimentation in laboratory animals, allowing new approaches to the study of gene expression, which is one of the central themes of modern molecular biology and should lead to a better understanding of both congenital diseases and cancer."

Authors of the report are Richard D. Palmer of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of Washington; Ralph L. Brinster, Robert Hammer and Myrna Trumboer of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Michael G.

Rosenfeld of the School of Medicine, University of California at San Diego; and Neal C. Birnberg and Ronald M. Evans of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, California.

The research workers emphasized that the technique was not likely to be applied to humans. Only about a third of the mouse embryos actually retained the foreign gene.

The possibility of such gene transplants is one of the hotly pursued recent developments made possible by the techniques known collectively as recombinant DNA technology, or gene-splicing. In the last few years, scientists have demonstrated that genes can be transplanted from one animal to another.

But scientists have found it extremely difficult to transplant such foreign genes in a way that results in their becoming active in the animals that receive them.

The new technique reported in *Nature* has produced the first dramatic effects achieved in this way in any mammal, the scientists said.

But the main implications of the research are for investigation of some key issues of modern biology.

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## Congress Urged to Act On 'National Disgrace' Of Homeless in U.S.

By Iver Peterson  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Congress has been urged to help the growing number of homeless Americans, displaced by unemployment and neglect, whose problems of cold, hunger and joblessness were described as a "national disgrace."

In the first congressional hearing on homelessness in the United States since the Depression, the House Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development heard Wednesday of a growing legion of former mental patients pushed out into the streets, of rural families forced out by spreading suburbs, and of jobless homeless families "voting with their feet" in search of new employment.

Mayor Ted L. Wilson of Salt Lake City said: "I think we're dealing with nothing less than a national tragedy and a national disgrace. We have a hell of a mess on our hands out in our cities."

The committee heard witnesses estimate the number of homeless Americans at half a million to two million. In some older urban areas, as many as 30 percent are former mental patients. Many others are young men who had existed on the edge of poverty in the best of times, and who have been forced onto the streets by the persistent economic recession.

Carol Bellamy, president of the New York City Council, said the average age of the homeless men seeking room in the city's expanding number of shelters last year was 36, and most were under 40; half were high school graduates and a fifth had some college education.

She said: "For too long, we have been letting homeless people prefer to live on the streets. In most cases, this is simply not true. Most do not prefer subway cars, doorways and park benches to clean beds. They do not want to rummage in garbage cans instead of having three meals a day."

A 1980 New York state ruling beat localities in the state constitutionally responsible for sheltering homeless men, a mandate New York City has extended to homeless women. As a result, New York's expenses in caring for the homeless have grown from \$6.8 million in 1978 to \$38 million for the current fiscal year.

Major Paul Kelly of Cleveland, head of the Northern Ohio Salvation Army, said: "This holiday season we reflect on the story of the Nativity. We ponder how an innkeeper could have asked Mary and Joseph to reside in an animal stall. Yet there are thousands of Americans, men, women and children, that would welcome straw for a bed and the warmth of the barest of shelters."

They kept asking me to confirm the validity of the details in our story," Mr. Wisniewski said after the interrogation. "I said the story speaks for itself and I could not discuss any details of how we gathered information Moscow."

Mr. Gillette said he was told the officials that he viewed the interrogation as "an attempt to harass Western correspondents and discourage Soviet citizens from talking to them."

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Norway's Population Is Up</

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Asking Japan to Share

Foreign trade — and specifically trade with Japan — seems to be emerging as the central issue in this early phase of the next U.S. presidential election. Senator Robert Dole of Kansas offered a few sharp remarks Wednesday on the possibility that a "limited" trade war might be required to focus Japanese attention on American complaints. The trouble with a limited trade war, like other kinds of limited war, is that it sometimes runs beyond the limits. But Senator Dole, a Republican, was trying to tell the Japanese that if they fail to work toward reasonable solutions, they risk highly unreasonable solutions.

The senator offered that thought on a day that provided a rich and full display of horrific examples of what might come next. The steel industry was back in Washington, shrieking as usual about the awful injustice of allowing effective competition into the U.S. market. Earlier this fall, in response to steel imports from Europe, the Reagan administration extended the European steel cartel and its market-sharing formula to the United States. It was hardly a triumph for the principles of the free market. But the cartel covers only European steel, and now the American companies want similar protection from the Japanese producers. If they get it, we will presently begin hearing from them about the unfairness of competition from South Korea, Taiwan, Mexico and so forth.

Meanwhile, the two houses of Congress

were debating other sorts of restrictions. Should the steel and concrete for federally aided highway repairs be limited to American products? Should Toyota and Datsun automobiles be barred from the United States under a so-called local-content rule? Both of these ideas are utterly misguided. But if they are not enacted this month, they will be back in January, big as life, in the next Congress.

What should Japan's own government do? First, it needs to begin negotiating seriously and rapidly, on some of its own highly visible import restrictions. Mr. Dole mentioned the Japanese quotas on beef and citrus fruit. Second, and more important, the new Japanese government needs to ensure that the rise in the yen's exchange rate continues.

Japan has to accept the truth that it is impossible for other countries suffering very high unemployment at home to allow Japan to maintain its own economic growth courtesy of an undervalued currency. When the yen approaches its true trading value, Japan will find that the political tension with its friends and allies has been correspondingly reduced. Japan is being asked to accept lower growth, in a time of world recession, as its contribution to the preservation of an open system of world trade. The prospects for a real economic recovery — whether in Japan, Europe or North America — depend crucially on keeping that trading system open.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Help, Not Cheers, for Zia

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan presented his hosts with two problems during his recent visit to Washington. The first is the simpler: He needs help in shielding a vulnerable country from being clawed by Soviet invaders of Afghanistan. But his law regime indulges in some clawing of its own. It would be unfortunate if American misgivings about his bickering at home were obliterated by President Ronald Reagan's eagerness to give Pakistan the support it needs on a threatened frontier.

That threat persists. Afghanistan is impaled after three years of occupation; a puppet regime in Kabul continues to outrage Islamic insurgents who control most of the countryside. The danger is that exasperated Soviet generals, now commanding 100,000 troops, will strike at real or imagined guerrilla bases and supply lines in Pakistan.

One deterrent is the American aid to Pakistan: a \$3.2-billion package, half of it military and including 40 top-of-the-line F-16 warplanes. The political cost is high. Congress has accepted General Zia's spongy disclaimer of nuclear ambitions, thereby weakening sanctions against proliferation.

And the sale of advanced fighters impelled India to turn to France for a matching fleet of Mirages, notching up a traditional rivalry. These costs will be amply repaid if they hasten a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. The benefit for the new Soviet leadership is obvious. Ending this miserable war

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### Opposition to Nakasone

If all the opposition parties were "alarmed" by the emergence of the Nakasone cabinet for its presumed inclinations, the first explicit official reaction came last week at the national convention of the Komitee party. Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri said that if the new cabinet should "move against the establishment of political ethics, Japan's peace orientation, and the development of freedom and democracy," then the party will firmly oppose it.

According to Mr. Takeiri, the new cabinet gives the impression that it tolerates the notion of constitutional amendment. Another source of doubts entertained by Mr. Takeiri and his party about Mr. Nakasone's cabinet is "the circumstances under which it was formed." By this, Mr. Takeiri undoubtedly refers to the fact that Mr. Nakasone acted like an agent for Kakuei Tanaka, the Lockheed trial defendant who wields considerable power behind the scenes.

We can appreciate this suspicion, which is shared by all other opposition parties. But we are not certain as to why Komitee is dubious about constitutional amendment. No constitution is unalterable. And ours certainly provides for procedures for amendment, which respect the principles of democracy.

— The Los Angeles Times.

### Sacrifice in Mexico

Mexico's new president, Miguel de la Madrid, has wasted little time in taking some firm steps to deal with his country's serious economic crisis. Mr. de la Madrid has served notice on his fellow citizens and on the international banks to which Mexico is deeply in debt that they must both make sacrifices if the Mexican economy is ever to grow again.

— The Guardian (London).

### Dec. 17: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1907: Political Trial in Berlin

BERLIN — The new Moltke-Harden trial has become as much a question of national interest here as was the Dreyfus case in France. Herr Harden, who professes to divulge a series of secret scandals, is a man of modest means. His real name is Wilkowsky and he is a Polish Jew by origin. Behind Herr Harden, it is stated, stands Herr von Holstein, the man with tiger eyes, the same who for years was the fearless silent schemer of the Foreign Office. It was he who was credited with having accomplished the downfall of Bismarck. In endeavoring to do the same with Prince Bülow, at the time of the Algeciras Conference, Herr von Holstein was defeated by his rival and forced to resign.

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Telephone 747-265. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris

Direktor de la publication: Walter N. Thoyer.  
General Manager, Asia: Alan Lecocq. 24-34 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-28-36-18. Telex 61170.  
S.A.M. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S. Nanterre B 32021226. Commission Particulière No. 34231.  
U.S. subscription: \$35 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
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## Recalling The Legacy Of Weimar

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Bonn, so the saying goes, is not Weimar, the implication being that Germany's second experiment in democracy is more successful than the first.

It certainly is, and not only because the tempestuous and trouble-plagued Weimar Republic lasted a scant 14 years, whereas West Germany's Federal Republic is now well into its fourth decade.

What should Japan's own government do? First, it needs to begin negotiating seriously and rapidly, on some of its own highly visible import restrictions. Mr. Dole mentioned the Japanese quotas on beef and citrus fruit. Second, and more important, the new Japanese government needs to ensure that the rise in the yen's exchange rate continues.

Japan has to accept the truth that it is impossible for other countries suffering very high unemployment at home to allow Japan to maintain its own economic growth courtesy of an undervalued currency. When the yen approaches its true trading value, Japan will find that the political tension with its friends and allies has been correspondingly reduced.

Japan is being asked to accept lower growth, in a time of world recession, as its contribution to the preservation of an open system of world trade. The prospects for a real economic recovery — whether in Japan, Europe or North America — depend crucially on keeping that trading system open.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Message From Lebanon: Delay Can Be Deadly

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — The foreign minister of Lebanon, Elie Salem, has been in Washington sounding a simple theme in tones of urgency approaching desperation: There is a better chance today than for many years to rebuild a real Lebanese state, but the chance will be lost if foreign armies do not leave the country soon.

"For us," he said, "delay in withdrawal is synonymous with the destruction of the country."

There are compelling reasons for that view. The destruction of the last eight years has sickened Lebanese of all communities. A political consensus has started to take hold, a general desire for President Amin Gemayel and his government to succeed. But if foreign armies remain, favoring and arming different factions, the government will lose what credibility it has; people will tend to look to their own communities again for protection.

Mr. Salem blamed no foreign villains. He said Lebanon was responsible for its own troubles in the past. Its "weak state," he said, had in effect invited the conflicting regional parties to move in: first a "huge Palestinian armed presence," then the Syrians, finally the Israelis.

"Israel is the key now," he said. Syria has signaled that it is ready to pull out if Israel commits itself to leave. The 8,000 PLO fighters remaining in northern Lebanon are dependent on the Syrians and would follow them.

But Israeli forces continue to occupy the southern third of Lebanon, and there is no sign that they will be leaving soon. They are dug into winter quarters. Moreover, reports from southern Lebanon say they are taking a number of steps to support local factions and minimize the influence of the central Lebanese government. Israel is arming not only Major Saad Haddad's forces but

other local militias. The obstacles to Israeli withdrawal are political. Israel achieved the two objectives of its invasion of Lebanon, as successfully stated by Prime Minister Menachem Begin: to clear PLO forces from a zone 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of the border and to remove the PLO from Beirut. But now the Begin government has further aims: As the price of withdrawal, it asks that the Lebanese government negotiate in Jerusalem and establish a degree of normal relations with Israel.

Like other Lebanese officials, Mr. Salem said it was not politically possible for the Gemayel government to take those steps now. "We must maintain our national consensus," he said. "We are part of the Arab world."

"Rationally," he added, "it doesn't make sense for the Israelis not to withdraw. Israel wants security, and we are ready to go very far in that. Israel wants a strong Lebanese central government and that depends on withdrawal. Negatively, if sectarian troubles continue under Israeli occupation, that will be dangerous for Lebanon and Israel."

Mr. Salem is a political scientist. He was dean of the faculty of arts and sciences at the American University in Beirut from 1974 until he became foreign minister two months ago. So I asked him whether he was being politically realistic. Wouldn't any occupying power try to use its position to obtain political concessions?

"Yes," he said, "but wise states also know they must resist the temptation to carry a political advantage too far. Israel is a very strong power. It can stay if it wants. But if you have power and

use it to crush others, you may be planting the seeds of revolution for your children. In the use of power you have to be not smart but wise."

Skeptics argue that the Begin government has even further-reaching political objectives in staying in Lebanon: It wants to prevent any progress with Israel for at least six months; then the United States will be into an election campaign and the plan will be dead.

But Mr. Salem spoke of the affirmative possibilities. "This is the moment to establish a civilized order in the Middle East," he said. "I'd say to the Israelis, 'It's time to go beyond political theology.' I'd say to the Palestinians, 'It's time to go beyond political ideology.' The possibilities are there. But if you cannot solve a problem as ready for solution as Lebanon's, there is no chance for peace."

He said repeatedly that no outside power could really manage the complexities of Lebanon society, with its many religious communities, and that anyone who tried was likely to be burned. When I asked him to which community he belonged, he said, "My religion is Lebanese." I learned later that he is Greek Orthodox.

To logic, the case made by Mr. Salem is formidable. In real life, its hopes rest almost entirely on one factor: the support of the United States. The Reagan administration has called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. It has Philip C. Habib back there standing. But there is a feeling of doubt about the administration's staying power. It needs to reaffirm its commitment in forceful words, preferably from the president himself; a reiteration of his belief that early withdrawal is essential for all parties.

The New York Times

## The MX Is More an Attractor Than a Deterrent

By Herbert Scoville Jr.

The writer, former assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and deputy director for research of the Central Intelligence Agency, is author of "MX: Prescription for Disaster."

Washington — The Reagan administration's claim that the MX missile is necessary to bolster the United States' deterrent threat against Soviet nuclear aggression is a prostitution of the basic concept of deterrence — the notion that no nation would launch a nuclear attack because the consequences of a possible retaliation, out against their strategic nuclear missiles but against their other military and industrial targets, would be totally unacceptable.

The procedure, agreed upon after much tri-partisan consultation and debate, entails a good measure of constitutional sleight of hand. Everyone knows that Mr. Kohl does in fact enjoy the confidence of a viable majority in the Bundestag.

The legend remains: necessary because of Weimar.

When the 62 members of the Parliamentary Council, West Germany's founding fathers, convened under allied occupation auspices at Bonn's teacher's college in September 1948 to draft a new constitution, they were still shell-shocked — by the 12 years of the Third Reich and Hitler's dictatorship, but also by the monumental failure of those 14 years of Weimar democracy, which in a sense had been too democratic.

Any new German state, they agreed, must have a basic law prescribing the turmoil that made the Weimar era an endless succession of unstable minority and coalition governments, interminable elections, political polarization and atomization.

Accordingly they proceeded to write in provisions and guarantees, including a complex blend of proportional and direct representation in parliament, the clause that denies Bundestag seating to any party receiving less than 5 percent of the popular vote, and electoral-college selection rather than popular election of the federal president, whose powers, moreover, were sharply curbed in comparison with those of heads of state in the Weimar era.

Popular presidential election, it was felt, had contributed significantly to the First Republic's ruin. As one of the founding fathers in Bonn, Carlo Schmid, once said: "Had there been an electoral college system, Field Marshal von Hindenburg would never have become president, and without Hindenburg, Hitler would never have become chancellor."

Perhaps the most important measures providing stability were those articles of the new constitution that now make it so difficult to topple an incumbent chancellor, and to end parliament's term prematurely and call new elections.

The only way to unseat a chancellor for a majority of the Bundestag to elect a successor, as it did Oct. 1. The only avenue to dissolution is for the chancellor to stand for and lose a vote of confidence. Although under no constitutional obligation to do so, he can then ask the federal president to dissolve parliament within three weeks. The president is not required to comply with the request.

It is this safeguard of stability that Mr. Kohl intends to circumvent on Friday by faking the collapse of his government. The script calls for his Christian and Free Democratic supporters to abstain from voting and for the opposition Social Democrats to vote against him so that he will lose the vote of confidence. He will then ask President Karl Carstens to dissolve the Bundestag.

Whether Mr. Carstens, who takes a dim view of such constitutional pretense, will go along with the play remains to be seen. So does whether a handful of renegade deputies make good on their threat to challenge the legality of the maneuver in the federal supreme court.

Meanwhile, West Germany is troubled by other reminders of Weimar in the city state of Hamburg, where the environmentalists Greens bold the balance of power in the state legislature but refuse to coexist with either the Social or the Christian Democrats, neither of which has a governing majority. In a manner ominously reminiscent of the Weimar era, Hamburg voters will go to the polls Sunday for the second time in six months to try to elect a new state assembly that will give one of the two major parties a working edge.

There is a similar impasse in the state of Hesse, and what worries many West Germans is that it may be the pattern of the future.

"Hamburg conditions," as they are called, cannot be ruled out for Bonn after the March 6 elections that Mr. Kohl hopes to hold, if neither Christian nor Social Democrats win an absolute Bundestag majority, the Free Democrats fail to return to parliament by scoring less than 5 percent, and the Green coalition, as now seems likely, does make it in and holds the balance of power. A series of new elections — Weimar-style — should be the upshot.

The contents of this silver packet can change all that, if it contains a simple mixture of sugar and salt, but in the critical proportions of eight to one. When mixed with water and given to the ill child to drink it enables the body to increase the rate of absorption of fluid by 2,500 percent. Recovery then is usually fast and straightforward.

Actress Liv Ullman, a UNICEF ambassador-at-large, made the point here that if it were announced that there had been discovered a cure for cancer that would save five million lives a year, it would be front page news. Why, she said, can't this potent packet get such media treatment? UNICEF's difficult job today is to persuade people that so much

insurance and unemployment benefits (even for those just leaving school) have provided a "net" of security. An unemployed person can still eat, pay rent, and receive medical treatment. He remains a part of the society. In turn, this has bound the work force even more closely to the system and insured its support.

G.E. FREDERIC JR.

Paris.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### A Zero Too Many

Regarding "In Chile, More Pinches" by Samuel Chavkin (IHT, Dec. 14): I do not know Mr. Chavkin, and I have not read his book, "The Murder of Chile." However, it appears that he got at least some of his article wrong.

To my knowledge nobody has accused the Pinochet regime of having killed 30,000 leftist or liberal. There seems to be a zero too many.

Also, Mr. Chavkin forgets that the Allende regime destroyed the Chilean economic system, and it was the so-called Chicago Boys under General Pinochet who brought inflation down from an annual rate of over 500 percent in Allende's last months to manageable figures. The country's current economic problems are at least in part to the worldwide recession, with copper prices, which provide vital income for Chile, at their lowest real levels since the 1930s.

A good 99 percent of the Chileans have nothing to fear, physically, from the nation's current government, which certainly was not the case under Allende & Co. Having lived in Chile before Allende, under Allende, and after Allende, I am convinced that he represented the biggest dissident

insurance and unemployment benefits (even for those just leaving school) have provided a "net" of security. An unemployed person can still eat, pay rent, and receive medical treatment. He remains a part of the society. In turn, this has bound the work force even more closely to the system and insured its support.

In the United States, there is more cause for concern. Failing a quick economic recovery, what is being created is a social class of people increasingly alienated from the system. Without a social net of support, and stigmatized by an ethic that scorns the man or woman unable to hold a job, the unemployed in the United States remain unintegrated elements of the society and can pose a threat through anti-social behavior.

</div

Be Deadly

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1982

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## Beneath Indonesia's Stability, Seeds of Unrest

By William Branigan  
*Washington Post Service*

JAKARTA — About 10,000 protesters have gathered in a square in central Jakarta last night to protest against Indonesia's ruling Colkar party. Fighting broke out in the crowd before the night was over, rioting and arson instigated by youths shouting Islamic slogans and spread to other parts of the city, and troops were called in to quell the disturbances.

Eight months later, critics of the government cite what has become known as the Banteng Square incident to support their contention that all is not well with the seemingly stable government of President Suharto, who has held power in this sprawling archipelago of 150 million people for the past 16 years.

"There is a social explosiveness here," said a prominent dissident, Abdul Harris Nasution, a retired army general.

It was perhaps with this in mind that the religious affairs minister,

H. Alamsyah Ratu Prawiranegara, last month summoned councils representing Moslems, Catholics, Protestants, Buddhists and Hindus to a joint statement that he said was meant to help reduce possible unrest connected with a session next March of the People's Consultative Assembly.

The assembly is scheduled to elect Mr. Suharto, running unopposed, to another five-year term. He also wants it to ratify his declaration that the already tame political opposition parties must no longer be based on religion, but only on the official state ideology.

Indonesian generals assumed the nation's executive powers in March 1966 following mass killings and detentions that took place after a failed coup, blamed on the Indonesian Communist Party. When Mr. Suharto succeeded President Sukarno the next February, he launched a development-oriented "new order" to replace his predecessor's revolutionary philosophy.

Although Indonesia remains strongly attached in the nonaligned movement, U.S. and Indonesian foreign policies closely coincide, and the United States staunchly supports Mr. Suharto, who made a state visit to Washington in October.

On the surface, Mr. Suharto, 61, seems stronger than ever. Rebels have been put down in East Timor, friends in New Guinea and the north Sumatran province of Aceh. Hundreds of Moslem agitators have been arrested, and troublemakers suppressed.

At the same time, Mr. Suharto has steadily pursued economic development. Per capita income of \$560 last year lifted the country out of the ranks of the world's poorest nations. Potential rivals have been kept at bay as Mr. Suharto deftly has played them off against each other.

The army's loyalty has been maintained through the parceling

out of government posts and money and various "extrabudgetary enterprises."

While even opponents see no threat to Mr. Suharto and no immediate prospect of an upheaval, they point to festering resentments that could pose challenges in the future. The world recession is hitting Indonesia harder than expected, and the estimated 50 percent of the population that is still lives in poverty may face tougher times.

Besides opposition to Mr. Suharto's secularism from minorities among the 90 percent of the population that is Moslem, there appears to be growing resentment of religious and ethnic minorities — particularly Christians, who hold some important government posts, and Chinese businessmen, who dominate the private economy through symbiotic relationships with Indonesian generals.

Other grievances against Mr. Suharto's rule include the army's role in political life, deeply ingrained corruption, the govern-

ment's control of political parties, the rubber-stamp parliament and lack of basic freedoms.

"Freedom of the press doesn't exist here, and so many human-rights cases are not known," said Mulya Lubis, a legal aid lawyer. Although most of the communist political prisoners of the 1960s have been released, he said, "In some respects things are even getting worse." He cited a new defense bill that legalizes the military's "dual function" in civil administration.

"I think there is very much opposition in the country," Mr. Suharto, said a newspaper editor, "but there's almost no way to measure it. No one can criticize the president, and anyway no newspaper can publish" such criticism.

"The government considers the important thing is to promote growth, but it neglects the necessity to promote the democratization process and honor human rights," said Adi Sasono, director of the Institute for Development Studies,



President Suharto

who was once a student activist against the Sukarno regime. He added, "Western countries should realize that their aid is going to a corrupt regime. It's like pouring water into a bamboo basket."

## Russians Deploy MiG-21s on Islet Claimed by Japan

United Press International  
TOKYO — The Soviet Union has deployed MiG-21 fighter-bombers on a disputed north Pacific island in an apparent counter to the stationing of U.S. fighters in Japan, the Japanese Defense Agency reported Thursday.

Agency officials said the placement of about 10 MiG-21s on Etorofu followed the expansion of a runway, which was completed this fall. Etorofu is one of four rocky islets seized by the Soviet Union immediately after World War II. They are claimed by Japan under a final peace treaty with Russia.

The islands — Etorofu, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Habomai — are the site of a steady Soviet military buildup and are a major sticking point in relations between Tokyo and Moscow. The Russians have stationed several thousand troops on two of the four islands.

The MiG-21s replaced about two dozen MiG-17s, which were withdrawn when runway expansion began late last year, officials said.

Japan has agreed to allow the United States to base about 50 F-16s at Misawa in northern Japan beginning in 1985. Russia has protested Japan's agreement, calling it a hostile act toward the Soviet Union.

Because of the stalemate between the United States and China over the inspection issue, Chinese sources recently have resumed hinting they will probably buy the two 900-megawatt reactors that Westinghouse had hoped to build in Guangdong province from a French-British consortium.

According to documents filed with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Westinghouse has applied for an export license to sell China a variety of pumps for use in its T2B project, a 300-megawatt nuclear power plant to be built on Hangzhou Bay not far from Shanghai.

But the problem, commission sources said this week, is that the equipment that Westinghouse is proposing to sell to China includes two primary reactor coolant pumps, which under the 1978 U.S. Nuclear Nonproliferation Act cannot be exported to China until the two countries enter into an agreement of nuclear cooperation.

Since China shows no inclination to agree to international safeguards on all its nuclear facilities as the U.S. act requires, the latest Westinghouse effort to supply atomic power equipment to China appears likely to be no more successful than its earlier bid to sell it two 900-megawatt reactors.

"It's the same problem," said James V. Zimmerman, the regulatory commission's assistant director for exports. "These are major components of a reactor, so they are being treated the same as if the application was for a reactor itself. We've shipped the application over to the State Department."

State Department sources indicate little likelihood of any change in the U.S.-Chinese relationship before March 1 — the deadline China set for Westinghouse to obtain the export license.

The effort by Westinghouse and other U.S. firms, including Borg-Warner Corp., to sell products to one of the few countries where there appears to be a budding atomic power market has been hampered by charges that China is providing assistance to the Pakistani, Argentine and South African nuclear programs.

All three countries are suspected of interest in nuclear weapons, and all three currently are ineligible to receive U.S. nuclear technology or plants.

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## WEEKEND

December 17, 1982

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Illustration by Fernando Krahn

## The Many Faces of Christmas

by Stanley Carr

**S**PECIAL rewards go to Christmas travelers, whether they are abroad or in their own country. Experiencing the holiday season as a tourist brings sights and sounds that will linger through many Christmases to come. Following is a selection of holiday attractions for travelers.

## Vienna

Many cities offer a variety of music at Christmas but in Vienna it is the music of the masters, superbly played and sung by the smallest village choir or the stars of the State Opera, the Volksoper. With the exception of Christmas Eve, when the city becomes silent, the State Opera is offering a repertoire that includes "The Nutcracker," "The Magic Flute" and "Der Rosenkavalier." The Volksoper's opening night of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" next Monday and on Tuesday children will enjoy an afternoon performance of "Hansel and Gretel."

The Vienna Boys' Choir will fill the chapel of the Hofburg with its melodious treble and soprano voices every Sunday and on Christmas Day, Dec. 26, New Year's Day and Jan. 2. Everyone must be seated by 9:25 A.M. when the choristers begin. It ends at about 10:45, just in time for the first coffee and pastries.

The main shopping streets, Kärntner Strasse, Mariahilfer Strasse and Graben, are decorated, and from the traditional Christmas market in front of the City Hall, close to the tree presented by one of the Austrian provinces, floats the scent of candy apples and lebkuchen.

For those interested in the memorabilia of Christmases past, an annual exhibition of figures, paintings and crèches can be seen in the City Hall until Dec. 26. Next Thursday night is set aside for readings and music of the season in concert halls and churches.

The city's New Year's Eve Carnival balls range from neighborhood events to the grandest, the Imperial Ball in the Imperial Palace, where long evening gowns and tails or tutus are required. Ticket information is available from Wiener Kongresscentrum Hofburg, A-1014 Vienna (tel: 573666).

## London

Prince Andrew having pushed the button that illuminates its decorations, Regent Street is now an arch of twinkling lights — and traffic jams — every evening. The lights also signal the start of a medley of Christmas concerts and entertainments, as well as carol services in the city's ancient churches. At the towering Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square, carols will be sung every evening.

A traditional British Christmas might start with a visit to the Players Theater at Charing Cross for a Victorian pantomime — that fairytale entertainment in which the "principal boy" is always played by a woman — on Dec. 24, followed on Christmas with morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral. A visit to the Play-

ers also leaves time for midnight service at St. Bride's, Fleet Street. The crib will be blessed at a carol service in Westminster Abbey at 2 P.M. on Christmas Eve and a similar event takes place in St. Paul's at 4. Choral singing is a delight in London. In the days leading up to Christmas, choral concerts will be given at the Queen Elizabeth Hall and the Royal Festival Hall on the South Bank and the Royal Albert Hall.

Visitors attending events outside London may need a rental car, for British Rail is notorious for its reduced service over the holidays. (No London subway service on Christmas Day; no rail service anywhere on Christmas Day and on Dec. 26.) And in Britain the break is a long one this year, with Dec. 27 and Jan. 3 and 4 tacked onto the weekend holiday dates. Many restaurants and some shops will be closed on these dates. Theaters remain open — but not on Christmas and New Year's Day.

## Mexico City

Although Santa Claus in illuminated form can be seen riding with his reindeer across the roofs in downtown Mexico City, it is the Magi who traditionally bring children their Christmas gifts — on Jan. 6. Three Kings Day — and throughout the season kings of the customs parade around the streets. No other city in the world has more lights, and even with the current economic problems it plans to be as happily lit up as always, with the Lottery Building on the Reforma probably offering the best show of all.

In the main square, the Zocalo, the lights outline every detail of the cathedral and the National Palace. Poinssetia (named for Joel R. Poinsset, U.S. ambassador to Mexico in the 19th century, who introduced the flower to this country) are massed in banks of color.

Finding a restaurant open on Christmas Day will be almost impossible, but Delmonico's in the Zona Rosa, the central shopping quarter, is among the restaurants that cater to visitors on Christmas Eve.

Families celebrate the nine days leading up to Christmas with *posadas*, parties at which they knock at their host's door, carrying lighted candles, and ask for "room at the inn." The parties always end with the breaking of the *pifata*, a clay pot covered with papier-mâché and filled with candies. Visitors can attend a public *posada* at Tepoztlán, 20 miles north of the city, through Dec. 24, at the Church of San Francisco Javier, which is noted for its gold decorations. It's a good idea to team up with friends to rent a taxi for the evening so you can stay for the re-enactment of the Christmas story and a dinner with music.

## Toronto

The big bonus for visitors is that everything takes place downtown, which remains lively at night. Seasonal activities from city center to harborfront range from cross-country skiing in the grounds of the zoo, "The Nutcracker" at the O'Keefe Center and the "Wonderland of Winter Magic" at Ontario Place, the manmade island complex of entertainment, with its live

magic shows, ice skating and Santa's Village and Workshop.

There is an extra admission charge for the six-story-high screen showing movies, with wraparound sound, at the Cinesphere. The Harborfront matinee series has lined up a host of children's entertainment, including "The Snow Queen," Dec. 26 to 31 and Jan. 2.

The zoo keepers join hundreds of warmly clad youngsters on Dec. 27 on the annual Christmas treats walk, which bestows goodies not on the children but on the animals.

Old-world flavor is provided at Black Creek Pioneer Village, a living museum on the city outskirts where bread and cookies are baked daily in the kitchens of old homes decorated with pine and balsam.

## Rome

During the last hectic shopping days before Christmas and immediately afterward, when stores exchange unwelcome gifts, men dressed up in the traditional garb of mountaineers from the nearby Abruzzi region — Robin Hood has, rust-colored coats and coarse leggings held in place by cross stripes — roam the streets sounding plaintive carols on their bagpipes and collecting offerings. (Alas, most of these much-believe shepherds are known to be crafty suburban types making a quick lira.)

The old adage says "Natale col tuo, Pasqua con chi vuoi," meaning "Christmas with your family, Easter with whomever you like." Accordingly, to Romans the approaching season is a period of family reunions and togetherness. Tourists may feel shut out. However, they can get a good glimpse of the Pope officiating in St. Peter's at midnight mass and again on the morning of Dec. 25. The streets are deserted until just before midnight when many Romans, heavy from feasting at home, struggle to St. Peter's or to some other renowned church, like Santa Maria in Aracoeli on the Capitoline Hill. The bells of the city's 500 churches ring out before quiet falls again; the hush will last all Christmas Day.

Visitors without some local friend willing to offer them hospitality on Dec. 24 will find themselves at the mercy of hotel dining rooms. Restaurants close early and only a few reopen on Christmas Day.

From before Christmas until Epiphany, Jan. 6, many Romans flock to the central Piazza Navona, where a profusion of toys used to be sold at this time of the year. There are still some stands with toys, but the accent of the fair in the lovely, olong square is now on video games, audiovisual gadgetry, kitch paintings and statuettes, cheap apparel and plain junk. Those parents who still take their children to the fair make sure they get them back home before nightfall because the square is then invaded by roughhousing youths.

Epiphany once was the day when local children would get toys and sweets, but Nordic-style observances with Santa Clauses and Christmas trees imported from Yugoslavia and Norway conquered also Rome. A recent reform even struck Jan. 6 off the list of legal holidays.

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## TRAVEL

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK FOR CHILDREN

## AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE: International Puppet Festival (tel: 267.51.11). Jan. 21 and 22: Yakshagana Puppet Troupe from India. Jan. 21-29: "Clowns," Peter Oldham. Jan. 22: "How Petrushka Got Married," DRAK Company. Jan. 22-Feb. 5: "Boomers & Grumbies," Marionette Theatre of Australia Ltd. Jan. 24-29: "Sleeping Beauty," DRAK Company. Jan. 25-29: "The Golden Spirit," Puppet and Shadow Art Troupe of Human Province. Jan. 26-30: Panai Dermoko, Indonesian shadow puppets. Jan. 26 and 29: "The Magic Blue Flower," Puppet and Shadow Art Troupe of Human Province. Jan. 27-29: "The Story of Storytelling: Punch and Judy," Steve Hansen.

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA: Konzerthus (tel: 42.36.18). Dec. 18: NO Tonkünstlerorchestor. Herbert Frikopka conductor and presenter, Carole Dawn Reinhardt trumpet (Stravinsky, Haydn, Kodaly), special concert for children. \*Schubert (tel: 5324/2455).

BALLET — Dec. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky) Ewald Binder conductor, Yuri Grigorovich choreography.

## BELGIUM

BRUSSELS: Forest National (tel: 345.30.30) — To Jan. 2: Holiday on Ice. LIEGE: Musée Tchantchès (tel: 42.75.75) — Dec. 24 and 25: "Li Naissance marquantes de la Théâtre Royal Académie Impériale."

## DENMARK

AALBORG: Aalborg Historical Museum — To Dec. 31: "The Animals and the Winter."

COPENHAGEN: City Hall — Dec. 19: Lucia Parade, singing schoolchildren parade through the city. \*Family Theater, Merkur.

MUSICAL — Through Jan. "Runar en Nihlsjö Church.

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 26: "Astexia Tu Tu and Other Heroes."

FREDERIKSVÆRN: Bangbo Museum — Dec. 31: "Christmas Trees and Toys Around 1900."

ODENSE: Hans Christian Andersen's House — Daily: Display of Hans Christian Andersen's work.

RANDERS: Cultural History Museum — To Dec. 31: "Christmas in Romania."

ROSKILDE: Sonnenputz Kunstmuseum — To Dec. 27: Christmas exhibition with decorations, homemade woodwork.

## ENGLAND

LONDON: Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95) — To Barbican Theatre — Dec. 16-Jan. 8:

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"Peter Pan" (Barrie), Royal Shakespeare Company.  
Bethnal Green Museum (Cambridge Heath Road Ed.)  
To Jan. 16: "Wise Toys of Zimbabwe," "Spirit of Christmas," "Display on the traditions of Christmas."  
"Church Theatre (tel: 460.66.77) — To Dec. 22: "Babes in the Wood," Ian Watt-Smith director, Martin Waddington conductor, Michele Hardy choreography.  
"Dominion Theatre (tel: 580.95.62) — To Jan. 29: "Cannon and Bell," Christmas show with comedians Tommy Cannon and Bobby Ball.  
"Lewisham Concert Hall (tel: 690.34.31).  
"Angels" (Blake), Hammersmith (tel: 741.23.11).  
MUSICAL — Dec. 22-Jan. 29: "Nightings." "Mayfair Theatre (tel: 629.30.36)." "Sooty's Christmas Circus," glove puppets.  
"Oliver Theatre (tel: 928.22.52) — Dec. 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 31: "Hiawatha" (Longfellow).  
"Piccadilly Theatre (tel: 437.45.06) — To Jan. 8: "Toad of Toad Hall" (Grahame).  
"Young Children's Theatre (tel: 543.48.88) — Dec. 21-24, 27-31: "The Wonderful Lamp," show includes actors, magical illusions and puppets.  
"Sanderson Ltd. (52 Berners St. W1) — To Dec. 24: "Doll's House Exhibition," prize-winning entries in a "Home and Garden" competition.  
"Shaw Theatre (tel: 388.77.77).  
PANTOMIME — To Jan. 8: "Dick Whittington," with Tim Bevan-Taylor.  
"The Royal Opera (tel: 267.25.54) — Dec. 27-Jan. 8: "The Pant Ali," Children's Music Theatre.  
"Theatre Royal Stratford East (tel: 534.03.10).  
PANTOMIME — To Jan. 22: "Jack and the Beanstalk." "Unicorn Theatre (tel: 836.33.34) — To Jan. 23: "Asterix and the Great Divide" (Ken Campbell).  
"Westminster Theatre (tel: 834.02.82) — To Jan. 15: "The Gingerbread Man" (Wood).  
"Wimbledon Theatre (tel: 946.52.11).  
PANTOMIME — To Jan. 29: "Mother Goose," with Larry Grayson and Howard Blackman.  
"Young Vic Theatre (tel: 928.63.63).  
PANTOMIME — To Jan. 1: "Robin Hood."

"Cirque de Paris (tel: 887.33.86) — To Jan. 2.

"Cirque Pawels (tel: 240.32.83) — To Jan. 2.

"Die Hexen (tel: 367.50.99) — To Jan. 2.

"Little Red Riding Hood."

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 14: "Rolland Room's Animated Crèche."

To Feb. 14: "French Toys," antique and contemporary toys from museums and private collections.

"Marionnettes du Luxembourg (tel: 326.46.47) — "The Three Little Pigs."

"The Jam Pot."

"Palais des Congrès (tel: 758.13.03) — To Dec. 9: Chantal Goya.

"Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.20.30) — To March: "The Three Little Pigs Saved Little Red Riding Hood."

"Studio Théâtre Bertrand (tel: 783.64.66) — "Cinderella," comedy."

"Theatre Royal (tel: 587.95.62) — To Jan. 29: "Cannon and Bell," Christmas show with comedians Tommy Cannon and Bobby Ball.

"Lewisham Concert Hall (tel: 690.34.31).  
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## TRAVEL

## Christmas Shopping — In the Sweet Buy and Buy

## Frankfurt: Handicrafts from Bread to Wurst

by Vicki Elliott

**F**RANKFURT — The Germans seem to take more trouble with Christmas than anyone else, and by now whole stores are swarming with stars and angels and gingerbread. Bakeries have become toyshops, shop windows are alive with clockwork and the *Weihnachtsmärkte*, or Christmas fairs, are thriving in the shelter of cathedrals.

West Germany isn't just a swam of mass-production. People churn out pharmaceuticals and video-cassettes, but there are still many making things that only Germans make. Frankfurt can call on the resources of the surrounding region of Hesse and on the wort of craftsmen from all over Germany, from Swabian bakers to Dresden puppetmakers. Shopping for Christmas uncovers just how many there still are, hammering away at their trades like so many Nibelungen.

One good place to look for some of the things they produce is at Johannes Braunauer, at Neue Kräme 10 (tel: 0611/28.20.28), which stocks a selection of what the Germans call *Pyramiden*, those twirling wooden vases that are set in motion by the heat from four traditional Advent candles. The flashiest ones have four or five tiers, peopled with tiny painted wooden figures — shepherds, archangels and steeped churches, and even, in a Modern version, a crib set among minarets and palm trees. They are carved in the Erzgebirge mountains between East Germany and Czechoslovakia, and they cost anywhere from 20 to 300 Deutsche marks (about \$8 to \$120). Also on sale are nutcrackers masquerading as Prussian soldiers, in ferociously gaudy finery, for 30 marks; and up; a hizzard of Bavarian snowflakes or *Splittensteine*, made of Linden wood, from 2.50 to 50 marks, and creches starting at 17 marks.

Under Frankfurt's main square, the Hauptwache, in the Allianz-Passage, is Deutsche Volkskunst (tel: 28.12.53), which has a wide range of handicrafts, much of it from East Germany and relatively cheap. There are musical boxes starting at 60 marks, with all the right names, wooden soldiers and decorations for as little as a couple of marks, and cloth hand-puppets from Dresden with knobbed features, each slightly different from the next, starting at about 20 marks. It also stocks those puffing *Räuchermenschen* (from 20 to 90 marks), who clutch at their pipes and belch out convincing clouds of smoke after a small cone of incense has been stoked inside them. Here again among the East Frisian hayseeds is a *sant* or two with a hubby-hubby to smoke — a respectful nod, perhaps, to Germany's Turkish guestworkers.

Toys on a more generous scale, made mainly in West Germany, can be found at Das Spielzimmer, at Grosse Friedbergerstrasse 32 (tel: 28.51.71). They have a wooden fort manned by Saracens (395 marks), long boats filled with fury Vikings ('88 marks) and a theater with movable backdrops for night and day. There are also sturdy wooden trains, and rocking horses at 290 marks, and they even cater to difficult adults with their handmade kaleidoscopes (up to 130 marks) that are cased in bronze and can be threaded into a necklace. The *Kasperpuppen*, the traditional German Punch and Judy puppets, including wolves, jesters and wizards, are artworks in themselves and start at around 30 marks.

Just across the street, at Designo, Grosse

Friedbergerstrasse 33-35 (tel: 28.59.68) is the adult side to German woodwork: a range of superbly finished furniture with drawers that roll on ball-bearings and rounded edges that look as though they have been polished with butter. A desk in the Gavotte cherrywood range, which matches bookcases and shelves, costs 2,636 marks, and has a sharpness of line that rivals the best in modern design. Not only wood is handled with imagination. There are marble coffee tables at around 1,500 marks, and leather sofas at upward of 4,000 marks, as well as a good range of textiles.

Another homegrown craft is the heavy blue and white pottery from Hesse that can be found across the river Main at Töpferei Mauter, Wallstraße 5 (tel: 61.63.40) in Sachsenhausen. This is the home of apple wine, which is served in full-bodied jugs that are still individually painted and can come in sizes that hold 7 liters (from 15 marks or so upward). Some have pithy remarks in the local dialect painted on them, along the lines of "A house without apple wine is a house without sunshine," but they can also be commissioned for birthdays or anniversaries with slogans to match from the potter in Büdingen, a Hessian farming village. The store has shelves full of pots called *appiche* here, for butter, for herrings, for gherkins and goose fat.

Also in Sachsenhausen, at Brückenstrasse 56 (tel: 61.21.15) is a fairy-tale bakery, the Bäckerei Hans, that, in addition to its 25 metamorphoses of bread, keeps alive an old Swabian tradition of sculpture in *Torteig*, unleavened dough made from salt, water and meal that can be fashioned into a harvest festival of shapes that do not perish. The wife of baker Heinz points out that each artist has her own style: one makes clusters of fruits, roses and wheatears; another paints and vanishes her grandmother figures (from 7 to around 60 marks). They also stock handpainted pottery and jelly molds in traditional slipware, and over it all hangs the luxurious scent of stacks of gingerbread cookies.

A neat way to send a piece of West German home is to use the mail-order service of Otto Schmidt, whose Frankfurt branch is on Neue Kräme, but whose headquarters at Zollhausstrasse 30, 8500 Nuremberg 50 (tel: 0911/801.41), mails fine Nuremberg *lebkuchen* or gingerbread cookies, to places as far distant as Argentina and Zimbabwe. The wrappings are as appetizing as their contents, boxes and tins covered with a feast of graphics — 15th-century woodcuts of Nuremberg, 17th-century court ladies, 19th-century snow-laden landscapes — and prices are reasonable, ranging from 1.50 marks for stamped *Spekulatius* cookies to a 348-piece assortment in its lavish tin chest for 62.80 marks. The store also has a range for diabetics, and can work out duty and packing costs to almost any destination.

Bakers like Löchner, at Kälbäckerstrasse 10 (but better known as Fressgass) have gingerbread houses featuring Hansel, Gretel and the witch, as well as googly-eyed Santa Clauses, from 45 to 65 marks, and very substantial they are too. The store also has handsome Advent candle holders in unleavened dough by Madrina, for 67.50 marks. *Butterstollen*, Christmas butter cakes from Swabia, and, like bakers all over Frankfurt, the *Bettmännchen*, little bunks of marzipan studded with almonds that are named for Frankfurt's famous Bettman hankies and jester and wizards, are artworks in themselves and start at around 30 marks.

Just across the street, at Designo, Grosse



Illustration by La Mouche

At the Kleinmarkthalle, tucked away off Ziegelgasse, there are mountains of exotic fruit among the 2-foot radishes and giant pumpkins that could be piled into a homemade cornucopia, a basket bought at one of the wickerwork shops not far away.

Alternatively, the market's butchers, such as Metzger's at Stadts 14-16 (tel: 29.48.20), can prepare a basket of wurst to order from their meaty selection.

For the last word in authentic Frankfurter wurst, Stephan Weis, on Grosse Bockenheimer Strasse 31, has the monopoly on *Zepelinwurst*, a toothsome liver sausage that costs 22 marks a kilo. The original Stephan Weis served in the regiment of Count Zeppelin, who considered the sausage good enough to lend his august name to it.

One place to put money at Christmas is into a Frankfurt bank — which isn't as selfish as it sounds. Some charity organizations have specific numbered accounts at all German banks in West Germany where donations can be made directly. The Deutscher Caritas-Verein, for example, has a pigeon hole numbered 202 and the German Red Cross another, numbered 414141.

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## Going by the Book in the Kitchen

by Craig Claiborne  
with Pierre Franey

**N**EW YORK — Twenty years ago, a really first-rate, genuinely innovative cookbook — it seems almost impossible to believe today — was a rarity. Most home cooks resorted to "memory cooking," techniques handed down from mother to daughter, and the male in the kitchen was a novelty indeed. A good deal of home cooking in America was of the canned-soup-casserole variety; most of those casseroles made with canned cream of tomato or cream of mushroom soups.

The great American cookbooks in those days were "The Boston Cooking School Cook-book," by Fannie Merritt Farmer and "The Joy of Cooking," by Irma Rombauer, both of which in one updated version or another still hold up as immensely important in the kitchen.

On the other hand, we find it a bit mind-boggling to consider how many worthwhile cookbooks have been published these days, often in the space of a few weeks or months. For example, we have had the recent good fortune to peruse several of these new books in their published, ready-to-purchase form, or in their manuscript states, and there are five that we are happy to recommend:

They are "The Chez Panisse Menu Cookbook," by Alice Waters (Random House), a memorable work by one of the finest chefs in America, the proprietor of the Chez Panisse restaurant in Berkeley, California: "The Cuisine of the Rose," by Mireille Johnston (Ran-Jon House); "The Foods and Wines of Spain" by Penelope Casas (Alfred Knopf); "Italian Cooking in the Grand Tradition," by Jo Bettroja and Anna Maria Cornetto (Dial Press) and "The Modern Art of Chinese Cooking" by Barbara Tropp (William Morrow).

Samples of the recipes from these works appear here. There is a splendid garlic soufflé from Alice Waters; an unusual and good recipe for pasta with vodka from Jo Bettroja; a first-rate duck-with-olives recipe from Penelope Casas; an excellent dish of chicken with crawfish or shrimp from Mireille Johnston, and an interesting dish of Chinese sugared walnuts from Barbara Tropp.

### GARLIC SOUFFLÉ

1 large garlic bulb (heads), broken into individual cloves, plus 3 additional cloves for the basic cream sauce  
1/2 cup olive oil  
1/4 cup water  
2 teaspoons dried thyme  
3 bay leaves  
Salt to taste, if desired  
Freshly ground pepper to taste  
6 tablespoons butter, plus butter for greasing a dish for the soufflé  
5 tablespoons flour  
1/2 cups light cream  
1 cup heavy cream  
1 small onion, peeled and quartered  
4 sprigs parsley  
5 egg yolks  
1 cup finely grated Gruyère or Swiss cheese  
1/2 cups finely grated Parmesan cheese  
1/2 teaspoon cayenne pepper.

1. Preheat oven to 250 degrees.

2. Set aside three cloves of garlic for the basic sauce. Put the remaining garlic cloves in a small, shallow baking dish and add the olive oil, water, one-half teaspoon thyme, one bay leaf, salt and pepper. Cover closely and place in the oven. Bake one and one-half hours or until the garlic is totally tender. Baste the garlic pieces occasionally as they cook.

3. Meanwhile, melt the six tablespoons butter in a heavy sautépan and add the flour, stirring with a wire whisk. Bring the light and heavy cream to the boil in a small sautépan and add it to the flour and butter mixture, stirring rapidly with the whisk. When thickened and smooth, add salt to taste. Set the sautépan in a basin of simmering water.

4. Tie the quartered onion, the reserved garlic cloves, one-half teaspoon thyme, the remaining two bay leaves, parsley sprigs and peppercorns in a small square of cheesecloth. Bring up the ends and tie them to make a bag. Add this to the sauce. Cover closely and let the sauce cook in simmering water about one

hour, stirring the sauce occasionally. Remove the sautépan from the water and let it cool briefly. Remove and discard the cheesecloth bag.

5. Increase the oven heat to 450 degrees.

6. Put the baked garlic through a food mill, pressing to extract as much pulp and liquid as possible from the solids. Or press it through a sieve, using a pestle. There should be about one and one-half tablespoons. Add this to the cream sauce and stir.

7. Add the egg yolks, the Gruyère or Swiss cheese and two-thirds cup of the Parmesan and beat well to blend. Add the cayenne, salt and pepper and blend well.

8. Beat the egg whites until stiff. Add half of them to the cheese sauce and beat them in. Add the remaining whites and fold them quickly until well distributed.

9. Generously butter a 12-inch oval oven-proof platter. Pour in the soufflé mixture. Sprinkle with the remaining cheese and thyme. Place on the top rack of the oven and bake 10 minutes until well browned.

Yield: Four servings.

### PASTA ALLA WODKA

(Pasta with vodka)

6 cups of water  
1 1/2 pounds pasta such as penne or ziti  
Salt to taste, if desired  
7 tablespoons butter  
1/2 cup hot, dried red-pepper flakes  
1 cup, less 2 tablespoons, Polish or Russian vodka  
1 cup canned, Italian plum tomatoes  
1 cup heavy cream  
1 cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese.

1. Bring the six cups of water to the boil in a large kettle. Add the pasta and salt to taste. Cook according to package directions or to the desired degree of doneness.

2. Meanwhile, melt the butter in a casserole or sautépan large enough to hold the pasta when it is cooked and drained.

3. Add the pepper flakes and vodka, and bring to the boil. Let simmer two minutes.

4. Add the tomatoes and cream, and bring to the boil. Let simmer five minutes. Add salt to taste.

5. When the pasta is cooked, drain it. Add it to the hot sauce. With the heat on low, add the cheese and mix thoroughly. Serve immediately.

Yield: Six servings.

### PATO A LA SEVILLANA

(Duck with olives in sherry sauce)

1 1/2- to 5-pound duck, cleaned weight  
2 onion slices  
2 whole garlic cloves, peeled  
1/2 cup coarsely chopped or thinly sliced pitted Spanish olives (without pimento)  
1/2 cup dry white wine  
2 tablespoons olive oil  
1/2 cup finely chopped onion  
1 tablespoon finely minced garlic  
1/2 cup sherry  
1/2 cup, plus three or four tablespoons, rich fresh or canned chicken broth  
1 cup scraped, thinly sliced carrots  
1 sprig fresh parsley  
1/2 teaspoon dried thyme  
1 bay leaf  
4 peppercorns  
Salt to taste, if desired.

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees.

2. Prick the duck all over the skin with a two-pronged fork. Insert the onion slices and garlic cloves inside the duck. Truss the duck. Place it breast side up in a shallow baking or roasting pan and arrange the neck, if available, around it.

3. Place the duck in the oven and bake one hour.

4. Meanwhile, put the olives in a small sautépan with half of the white wine. Let simmer five minutes. Drain.

5. Heat the oil in a shallow ovenproof casserole. Add the chopped onion and minced garlic, and cook, stirring, until onion is wilted. Add the sherry, one-half cup chicken broth, carrots, parsley, thyme, bay leaf, peppercorns and salt. Set aside.

6. Peel and de-vein the crawfish or shrimp. Set aside.

7. When the chicken is ready, add the cream, tarragon and cayenne, and stir. Add the crawfish or shrimp, bring to the boil and heat thoroughly. Serve with rice.

Yield: Four servings.

the pan liquid into the casserole containing the vegetable mixture. Let simmer five minutes.

9. Arrange the duck pieces skin-side-up over the vegetables, spooning some of the sauce over the pieces. Return to the oven and bake one hour.

10. Transfer the duck pieces to a serving dish.

11. Place a sieve inside a sautépan. Skim off any more fat from the duck. Pour and scrape the vegetables and nonfat pan juices into the sieve and strain. Press the solids with the back of a heavy spoon to extract as much liquid as possible. Discard the solids. Add three or four additional tablespoons of chicken broth if desired and add the olives. Heat the sauce and pour it over the duck.

Yield: Four servings.

### POULET AUX ECREVISSES

(Chicken with crawfish or shrimp)

1 1/2-pound chicken, cut into serving pieces

Salt to taste, if desired

Freshly ground pepper to taste

5 tablespoons butter

1 tablespoon corn, peanut or vegetable oil

1 tablespoon finely chopped shallots

1/2 cup finely diced carrots

1/2 cup finely chopped onion

1 clove garlic, peeled

1 tablespoon cognac

1/2 cup dry white wine

2 1/2 tablespoons tomato paste

1 teaspoon loosely packed stem saffron

1/2 raw crawfish or shrimp in the shell, about 1 pound

1 bay leaf

1/4 teaspoon dried thyme

3 tablespoons heavy cream

1 teaspoon finely chopped fresh tarragon or half the amount dried

1/2 teaspoon cayenne pepper or more to taste.

1. Sprinkle the chicken pieces with salt and pepper.

2. Heat one and one-half tablespoons of the butter and the oil in a heavy skillet and add the chicken pieces skin-side-down. Cook until nicely browned, about two minutes. Turn and cook on the second side about three minutes or until nicely browned.

3. Remove the chicken pieces. Pour off the fat and add the remaining butter to the skillet. Add the shallots, carrots, onion and garlic. Cook over low heat, stirring, about 10 minutes.

4. Add the cognac and wine and bring to the boil, stirring to dissolve the brown particles that cling to the bottom and sides of the pan. Add the tomato paste, saffron, salt and pepper, and stir. Cover closely and cook over very low heat 30 minutes.

5. Meanwhile, put the crawfish or shrimp in a sautépan and add cold water to cover. Add salt, pepper, bay leaf and thyme. Bring to the boil and let simmer two minutes. Let stand briefly.

6. Peel and devein the crawfish or shrimp. Set aside.

7. When the chicken is ready, add the cream, tarragon and cayenne, and stir. Add the crawfish or shrimp, bring to the boil and heat thoroughly. Serve with rice.

Yield: Four servings.

### CHINESE SUGARED WALNUTS

2 cups, plump, unbroken walnut or pecan halves

2 teaspoons corn or peanut oil

1/2 teaspoons coarse salt

2 tablespoons sugar.

1. Put the nuts in a bowl and add boiling water to cover. Let stand 30 minutes. Drain thoroughly and pat dry.

2. Preheat oven to 300 degrees.

3. Spread the nuts out in one layer on a jelly-roll or other flat pan. Place the nuts on the middle shelf of the oven and let bake 30 minutes.

4. Reduce the oven heat to 250 degrees. Turn the pan around in the oven and let bake 10 minutes. Continue baking until nuts are almost dry but with a touch of moistness at the core.

5. Ten minutes before serving, place a wok or heavy skillet over moderate heat and add the oil. Swirl it around and add the nuts. Stir briefly until coated. Sprinkle with salt. Sprinkle with sugar, one teaspoon at a time, shaking the wok and stirring. Cook until sugar melts and caramelizes around the nut halves, about three or four minutes. Serve hot from the pan or while still warm.

Yield: Two cups.

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## Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)

High Low Stock Div. Vol. P/E Stk. Chg. Close

1/2 Tally 1/2 100 100 100 100 100

1/2 Tavel 1/2 100 100 100 100 100

1/2 Tech 1/2 100 100 100 100 100

## BUSINESS / FINANCE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1982

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## BUSINESS PEOPLE

**'Barter' Expert Hired by Citicorp To Expand Countertrade Services**

Daniel Nash has signed on with Citicorp International Bank to head an expansion of the bank's operations in countertrade, a term Mr. Nash acknowledged was "just a fancy name for barter."

Mr. Nash, who joins the London-based merchant banking arm of Citicorp in the new position of director of countertrade services, said the bank "needed an infusion of trading experience" in the area. For instance, Mr. Nash wanted to buy a ship from Norway for something other than hard cash, it might offer plywood. This is where Mr. Nash comes in: he finds buyers for the plywood.

Last year 20 to 25 percent of world trade is estimated to have fallen under the countertrade umbrella," Mr. Nash said, and he predicted that more multinational companies would be taking goods in lieu of cash. "Nobody is immune. The recession certainly is worse and every multinational exporter of capital goods must be more imaginative in exporting products."

Before joining Citicorp, Mr. Nash, 45, spent 14 years at Phillip Brothers, most recently in the London office, where he was in charge of countertrade. Before being transferred to London, he was in the trading concern's offices in New York and Amsterdam, where he was responsible for Eastern European business, primarily in Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary.



Daniel Nash

**Schlumberger Management Shuffle**

Schlumberger Ltd. has shuffled its top management following Jean Riboud's decision to relinquish his position as president. Schlumberger, a leading company in oil field services, named Michel Vaillant president and chief operating officer and Roland Genin chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Vaillant, 50, will be responsible for operations and Mr. Genin, 55, for long-term strategy in technology, product development and personnel. Both will report Mr. Riboud, 63, who will continue chairman and chief executive officer.

Schlumberger, based in Paris and New York, is the dominant company in well logging, or wireline, services. In recent years it has diversified into electronic and computer technology, acquiring Fairchild Camera and Instrument, Manufacturing Data Systems and Applicon. Its 1981 revenues were \$5.7 billion.

**Other Appointments**

RHÔNE-POULENC, France's largest chemical concern, has appointed Jean-Pierre Halbouffy finance director. He will succeed Pierre Falcon, who retires at the end of December.

BANQUE BELGE has named François de Spirlet to the new position of deputy managing director. He was previously based in the Brussels head office of Société Générale de Banque, parent company of Banque Belge, as assistant general manager.

GULF INTERNATIONAL BANK has moved Michael Constant from the Bahrain head office to London to be syndication manager for Europe.

PHILIP MORRIS FRANCE, a Paris-based unit of the U.S. cigarette maker, has appointed Alain Fernandez, formerly sales director, to be deputy managing director. Michael D. Horst, general managing director of Philip Morris France, will assume additional responsibility for the company's operations in Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands.

CITICORP BANK (SWITZERLAND), a new Zurich-based subsidiary of Citicorp, has named J.Y. Cuoni chairman. Named general managers were Guy J.G. Huet, merchant banking, and Kenneth C. Kornmann and O. Calvin Pucker, private banking.

BANCO DO COMÉRCIO E INDUSTRIA DE SAO PAULO has appointed Thierry d'Honincheil deputy representative of the Paris representative office. He succeeds Philippe Sedioni, who has been named general manager of the bank's offshore banking unit in Bahrain. Mr. d'Honincheil was previously with Crédit Commercial de France, where he was responsible for commercial relations with Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia.

HERMES PRECISA INTERNATIONAL, a Swiss office equipment manufacturer, has named Michael Främling general manager succeeding Fritz Meyer, who will continue as chairman and managing director. In addition, Vittorio Levi has replaced Francesco Tato on the board.

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP of Melbourne has named Roland Isherwood the bank's London-based general manager for Europe. He will succeed Thomas G. Williams, who retires in March. Succeeding Mr. Isherwood as general manager of ANZ Finance (Far East) in Hong Kong is Peter J. Burchette, now senior manager-international in London. Anton E. Archer, manager-international in London, will succeed Peter H. Peate as chief manager of ANZ's Singapore branch in January.

MIDLAND BANK has appointed Herbert H. Jacobi a general manager. He will be responsible for West Germany and supervision of the development of the bank's direct business in North America. He continues as chairman of Trinkhaus & Burkhardt, a Midland subsidiary in Düsseldorf.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

**NYSE Prices End Off For Third Day in a Row**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Some late selling pulled prices lower on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday for the third losing session in a row.

The Dow Jones industrial average of 30 industrials dropped 2.39 to 990.25, bringing its loss over the last three days to 34.03 points. Declines outpaced advances by about 3 to 2, as volume totaled 73.7 million shares, against 81 million in the previous session.

Analysts said worries persisted about prospects for a recovery from the recession. The Federal Reserve's decision to cut its discount rate early this week from 9 to 8½ percent was seen as a sign of increased concern at the central bank about the state of the economy.

Also, the easing of credit has raised fears that inflation may start rising again without the recovery beginning.

But brokers said the market's recent decline had brought it to the point where it was attracting some programmed buying by investing institutions, with the Dow Jones industrial average below 1,000 for the first time in three weeks.

Trade Latimer, vice president of Evans & Co., said professional traders were "taking their shots at

the 990 level, trying to lure big buyers, but they aren't getting any. This makes for a dull market."

If the Dow should fall below 990, many observers believe, the market could be in for a severe retreat. But if it held at that level, there could be a year-end rally, some observers said.

The Commerce Department said housing starts rose 2.6 percent in November to their highest level since January 1981. The recovery in housing during the past few months has been the brightest spot on the economic horizon.

The government reported earlier that the November factory operating rate dropped to 67.8 percent, from 68.3 percent in October. Another report Wednesday said industrial production fell 0.4 percent, the 14th decline in 16 months.

The active list consisted entirely of blue chip and heavily capitalized issues, a signal that institutional investors dominated trading.

However, there were no clear trends in the market and prices were mixed across the board.

Several of the gainers on the active list were the beneficiaries of bargain hunting, as the stocks had suffered recently from disappointing news.

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**OPEC Might Well Avoid A Price War, Experts Say**

The Associated Press

VIENNA — As OPEC oil ministers gathered Thursday before their year-end pricing conference, analysis saw an increasing chance that the cartel would mend its wounds and avoid a price war.

A key reason was the diplomatic mission undertaken this week by Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuela's oil minister, who visited the capitals of four members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to mediate the disputes that have shaken the group.

While the glut of oil on world markets has put great pressure on OPEC to reduce prices, internal friction is seen in many Western analysts as the main threat to OPEC's ability to survive and to keep prices high.

A central dispute is between Saudi Arabia and a radical faction led by Iran and Libya. The Saudis contend that, while they have cut production and stuck to OPEC prices, Iran and other members have increased sales by cutting prices. The price cutters argue that Saudi Arabia ought to absorb whatever production cuts were necessary because it was the world's largest exporter and the least need.

John Mugno, an energy specialist at Citibank in New York, said he viewed the Calderon mission to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria and Iran as a kind of "orchestration" that indicated that key OPEC members might be

able to resolve their differences open meetings Sunday in Vienna, but preliminary negotiations were expected Friday and Saturday.

Analysts virtually ruled out any chance of a price increase. Most OPEC members are having trouble selling their oil at current prices.

Indeed, with total OPEC production running at about 19.5 million barrels a day — down from a peak of 31 million barrels a year ago — and some members falling deeply into

debt, some analysts believe the cartel will consider cutting prices. It would be the first such move in OPEC's 22-year history.

Some economists worry that a split in OPEC could result in a big drop in world prices, which they say could be dangerous to the international financial system. A rapid fall in oil revenues could force Mexico, Venezuela and other debt-ridden oil exporters into default on huge loans held by Western banks.

Stephen Smith, director of U.S. energy services at Data Resources in Lexington, Massachusetts, said his studies showed that a \$6 cut in the OPEC benchmark price of \$34 a barrel would cost the cartel \$35 billion in lost sales in 1983. The loss over five years would be about \$120 billion, he said.

"The only thing that argues in favor of a price cut is this intra-OPEC war," Mr. Smith said. But he said an expected agreement on new production ceilings and a reaffirmation of the current pricing.

Marion Stewart, an economics professor at Rutgers University and a consultant in Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins in New York, said the odds of OPEC agreeing on production ceilings similar to those adopted last March were "less than 50-50, but not too much less."

The quotas agreed in in March added up to a ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day and ranged from seven million barrels for Saudi Arabia to 150,000 barrels for Gabon. That agreement fell apart last summer, at OPEC's last meeting, when the ministers could not agree whether to extend the quota system or how Venezuela then began exceeding its quota and now produces about 2.3 million barrels a day, or about 700,000 more than its quota.

The other members believed to be exceeding quotas are Libya, 1.8 million barrels a day with a quota of 750,000; Iran, 2.5 million barrels instead of 1.2 million; and Nigeria, 100,000 barrels above the assigned 1.3 million.



Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan oil minister, arriving in Vienna Thursday

The Associated Press

**Selling Hits Dollar Amid Rising Fears Of EMS Shakeup**

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dollar weakened substantially Thursday as fresh rumors of an impending realignment in the European Monetary System rattled the foreign exchange markets.

The speculation put heavy pressure on the French franc, the Belgian franc and the lira, forcing central banks to intervene heavily.

Much of the uneasiness appeared in steam from the routine meeting of European Community finance ministers in Brussels scheduled for Friday. Asked about the meeting, the West German Bundesbank said that it is unaware of any meeting on a realignment.

A French finance ministry spokeswoman denied that another devaluation of the franc was imminent and said that reports that Finance Minister Jacques Delors was preparing to resign were untrue.

The dollar dropped to 2.4167 Deutsche marks in London, down from 2.4502 DM Wednesday. The franc closed at 6.8500 to the dollar after 6.9450 Wednesday. In Paris dealings, the franc fell to 283.80 per 100 DM before recovering to close at 283.50 DM. In New York, the dollar remained sharply lower in midsession dealing.

French authorities were reportedly to have sold about \$250 million to prop the franc.

Foreign-exchange dealers said they were beginning to worry that the pressure on the weaker currencies of the EMS might bring on a realignment sooner than had been expected. They said the market has long anticipated an EMS realignment early next year, possibly after the municipal elections in France next March.

One dealer said that to avoid a devaluation of the French franc, an alternative form of realignment could revalue stronger European currencies, such as the mark and the Dutch guilder, without a simultaneous devaluation of weaker currencies. But West Germany could be expected to oppose such a move, which would make German-produced goods more expensive on world markets.

The franc has already been devalued twice since France's Socialist government took office in 1981, and Mr. Delors has insisted in recent months that it will not be devalued again. Pressure on the franc has not been relieved by the last devaluation in June and the government has been forced to support it regularly on foreign exchange markets.

France has negotiated a \$4-billion international credit to bolster currency reserves. Also, Saudi Arabia has reportedly made available as much as \$4 billion in credits to beef up French foreign reserves.

Latest Bank of France figures showed that foreign currency reserves had fallen to \$1.67 billion from \$5.8 billion when the Socialists took power.

Meanwhile, in London, Gaston Thorn, president of the EC commission, said there was a danger that the fall in the dollar's value would be too steep.

He told European financial journalists there was now a growing expectation of such a fall after two years during which the dollar was considerably overvalued.

Though such predictions have not been fully borne out in the past, "if the movement starts, it is likely to go too far, too fast, and to become a new source of disruption," he said.

**AT&T Unveils Details of Breakup Plan**

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. disclosed a detailed plan with a federal judge Thursday that disclosed how it intends to break itself up on Jan. 1, 1984, under an antitrust settlement with the Justice Department.

Under the plan, AT&T's 22 Bell System companies will be divided into seven regional companies, and the corporation's 3 million stockholders will then receive one share in each regional company for every 10 shares of AT&T stock they own.

The stockholders also will retain their regular AT&T stock to represent their share in the surviving corporation.

Treasurer Virginia Dwyer, of AT&T said trading in the stock of the new companies probably would begin before the scheduled date of the breakup, although stock certificates would not be distributed until February 1984.

At a special briefing to discuss the 471-page plan filed with the

District Judge Harold H. Greene, Ms. Dwyer also disclosed that "somewhere probably between 30 percent and 40 percent [of AT&T's 1 million employees] will stay with the surviving AT&T."

As required by the antitrust settlement that AT&T signed last January, the Bell companies will transfer most of their long-distance operations and all of their telephone sales and leasing operations to the parent AT&T.

The Bell companies will retain all of the facilities and employees they need to provide local telephone service, and AT&T will transfer to the regional companies a "central staff" of about 8,800 employees to coordinate technical and management services for the regional companies.

The plan also provides that there will be no common corporate name for the seven regional companies, but that each should be allowed to use the word "Bell" in its name and to use the Bell logo.

Howard Thieens, AT&amp;T general

counsel, said he expects the next round of labor negotiations, starting next summer, to be conducted on a national basis.

An essential purpose underlying the entire reorganization effort is to provide a smooth transition as feasible to preserve the quality of service enjoyed by Bell System customers and to maintain the earnings and dividends expected by investors," said Charles L. Brown, the AT&T chairman.

By filing its plan Thursday with Judge Greene, whose approval is required, AT&T beat by two months the Feb. 24, 1983, deadline specified in its settlement with the Justice Department.

The plan actually had been under preparation since Jan. 8, when AT&T and the Justice Department

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

**CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 16, excluding bank service charges.

(a) Commercial terms. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of £100. (d) Units of £1,000.

Currency	D.M.		F.F.		H.L.		B.F.		S.F.		D.L.	
Per	U.S.S.											
</tr



## Mexico Loan Plan Reportedly Cleared

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Mexico's 1,400 creditor banks reportedly have agreed to a \$5-billion loan package that will pave the way for additional credits, it was learned Thursday.

Under conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund or a \$3.8 billion standby credit facility, each of the 1,400 banks with exposure in Mexico agreed to extend additional credit amounting to 7 percent of each bank's existing exposure to Mexico.

The 13-member advisory committee for Mexico reportedly was meeting Thursday following Wednesday's deadline for each creditor bank to agree to the deal outlined last month by the IMF.

The committee is compiling results of the telex confirmation from the banks, which will then be submitted to the meeting of the IMF executive committee next week in Washington.

"The prospects are excellent that the \$5-billion credit package Mexico will be successful," Martin Schubert, president of Rosenthal International Ltd., merchant banking firm, said.

"The Mexico deal is a viable solution to a difficult problem, and is one that should serve as a formula in negotiating Brazil's debt and those of other Latin American countries that are expected to run into the same difficulties," Mr. Schubert said.

Top Brazilian officials are ex-

pected to arrive in the United States this weekend for official talks and for talks with major creditor banks next week on renegotiating its \$88 billion in foreign debt.

Brazil is expected to ask its foreign bank creditors for about \$5 billion in new loans and for renegotiation of roughly \$4 billion in principal payments that fall due next year.

Venezuela reportedly is beginning to run into the same sort of liquidity problems that have faced Mexico, Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil, and Mr. Schubert expects the difficulties to spread throughout Latin America.

A separate development in Brazil's case is the continuing liquidity crisis of Banco do Brasil, Brazil's largest bank which, though operated as a private bank, is an effective arm of the central bank.

"The Banco do Brasil problem is serious; it is unable to make payments on foreign exchange commitments because the central bank has run out of dollars," a banker said. "The banks have been putting in the shortfalls on a daily basis."

Leading U.S. bankers reportedly were meeting with Federal Reserve officials Thursday to try to work out longer-term solutions to Banco do Brasil's crunch.

As to the Mexican loan deal, Mr. Schubert said "the banks who have formulated this program are to be commended. It follows much hard work."

The agreement allows the IMF to be assured the credits it gives are used to get country back on its feet and not for bailout purposes, he said. "At the same time the borrower is assured of its total complement of funds to meet balance of payments deficits and is able to live up to the IMF program free of critical liquidity pressures."

## AT&T Unveils Plan for Breakup

(Continued from Page 11)  
companies, AT&T will be reducing its size by roughly two-thirds.

The Bell companies have combined assets of more than \$85 billion and provide local service to more than 80 percent of the United States' telephones.

The settlement ended a government suit filed in 1974 that alleged AT&T had consistently misused its control of the Bell companies' local networks to freeze out would-be competitors in the equipment and long-distance markets.

AT&T consistently denied the allegations, but negotiated the settlement because it said it wanted to avoid years of additional litigation.

The premise underlying the settlement, as explained in the past by Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter, is that the long-distance and telephone equipment markets can be competitive if AT&T is competing on an equal footing.

The only way to do that, Mr. Baxter says, is to break up the company so AT&T does not have the advantage of guaranteed access to most American telephone cus-

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### VW Expects Worldwide Loss But Profit at Parent Company

**FRANKFURT** (Reuters) — Volkswagen will show a profit this year for the parent company but a loss worldwide, and prospects for 1983 are questionable, Carl Hahn, chairman of the management board, told reporters Thursday.

Mr. Hahn made no specific forecasts and declined to comment on speculation that the company will omit a dividend.

VW's results deteriorated sharply in the third quarter, but Mr. Hahn said its balance sheet will remain strong after this year's results, with debt and equity in a reasonable relation by European standards.

Mr. Hahn said much of the company's problems this year are the result of losses at Volkswagen of America Inc. Sales of the Rabbit model in the United States have fallen by 55 percent, he said.

Volkswagen has also seen a deterioration in its Latin American business. Although sales in Brazil have held up, exports from Brazil to other Latin American countries have fallen sharply.



Carl Hahn

### Grundig Talks on Merger Option Fail

**FURTH, West Germany (Reuters)** — Talks between Grundig and other European electronics companies on possible alternatives to the planned merger of Grundig and Thomson-Brandt have ended without success, a Grundig spokesman said Thursday.

He said no concrete alternative to the merger with Thomson-Brandt has been proposed by the companies involved.

Grundig said last week that it was holding talks with Siemens, Robert Bosch and the Dutch Philips group on a possible alternative arrangement to Thomson-Brandt's plan to purchase a 75.5-percent stake in Grundig.

### Company Notes

**AKZO** said Thursday that its management and supervisory board has decided to omit the 1982 interim dividend. A decision on a possible final dividend will be made at the end of February, it said.

**FREEPORT-MCMORAN INC.** said it will take a \$72-million pretax writeoff on three offshore holdings where drilling proved unsuccessful.

**BRITISH PETROLEUM** plans to trim its London headquarters staff by about 220 to around 350 by the end of 1983, a spokesman said.

**BRITOIL** said Thursday that the second well in North Sea Block 20/2 produced oil after a series of tests at different levels. Britoil has a 51-percent interest in the well.

**MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES** said it won a thermal power plant order worth \$800 million from Saudi Consolidated Electricity Co. in western Saudi Arabia. The plant is expected to be completed in December 1985, it said.

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## Japan Assails U.S. On Auto-Part Plan

**TOKYO** — Representatives of the Japanese government and auto industry said Thursday that a U.S. bill that would require that imported cars contain American-made parts smacked of protectionism and threatened the foundations of free trade.

The bill, approved Wednesday night by the U.S. House of Representatives despite strong opposition from President Ronald Reagan, now goes to the Senate for committee hearings.

Japan's Foreign Affairs Ministry and the International Trade and Industry Ministry warned in separate statements that the so-called "domestic content" bill would violate provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade if it becomes law.

Takashi Ishihara, president of the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association and of the Nissan Motor Co., said the bill would be counterproductive because it would drive away precisely those foreign investors it sought to attract.

Mr. Ishihara said Nissan would be unable to meet the requirement even on the trucks it is planning to manufacture at a plant under construction in Tennessee.

Meanwhile, Japanese steelmakers Wednesday denied allegations

that they had a secret market-sharing agreement with European Community steel companies and used unfair trading practices to sell steel in the United States.

Eishiro Saito, president of the Japan Iron and Steel Federation, said the charges, made Wednesday by David Roderick, chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp., were unfounded.

The level of Japanese steel exports to the European Community were agreed upon officially and in no way constitute a secret deal, Mr. Saito said.

Japan had a \$16-billion surplus in its trade with the United States in 1981 and is expected to show a \$20-billion surplus this year.

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### The Economy

The past year has been disappointing for those who had hoped for a rapid and sustained recovery in economic activity in the UK as growth seems likely to have been negligible after two years of decline. Interest rates have been on a downward trend but still remain high in real terms.

Some non-inflationary recovery in the world economy is possible in 1983, although there are threatening factors. Still further productivity increases and enhanced competitiveness are obvious prerequisites if the UK is to benefit.

Banks will continue to be the main providers of finance to industry with the associated risks in both the domestic and international spheres. For this a good level of profitability remains the necessity of a banking system strong enough to provide support for industry in times of trouble and to furnish the capital essential for renewed economic growth.

### The Future

At home we face further economic uncertainty with the continuing recession and little hope of an early substantial fall in unemployment. Many industrial and manufacturing customers face a struggle to survive and we shall continue our efforts to assist in supporting them through their temporary difficulties. Abroad, we have to contend with difficulties arising from international lending.

For our Group especially, the future is full of change. As we set the two banks on a converging course we must draw on their different qualities and combine their complementary energies to give us greater strength to face the competition over the next decade.

Michael Herries, Chairman  
30 November 1982

Copies of the 1982 Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary,

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## Fall of 3 Coaches: A Melancholy Story In College Football

By Dave Kindred  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Bear Bryant left this week, and the U.S. television networks broke in on soap operas to make the announcement. John Robinson quit last month, and the university made him a vice president.

At Indiana, with eight shopping days left before Christmas, they fed Lee Corso.

These three events tell a sad, melancholy story about college football.

"There's a pall over Alabama," said a Birmingham sports writer, more depressed than some who consider Bear Bryant a good old man tolerated for the sake of Saturday victories. Not long ago, Bryant quipped drinking became the university president told him to. Now, at 69, he has quite quit teaching because the won-lost record told him two big football games he shouldn't have," Bryant said Wednesday after a 7-4 season in which Alabama lost its last three games. His players "deserve better teaching," Bryant said.

The only criticism of Bryant came from Bryant, whose habit is to blame himself for anything less than overwhelming victory. Alvan Hoose, the Birmingham sports writer who covered Bryant for years, said: "No, not a word of criticism anywhere. He always

leads it. It's a total surprise, him retiring. I never thought he'd quit. I still can't believe it."

For 38 seasons Bryant mounted hot pursuit of victory. This pursued him to admitted cheating in his wayward-youth coaching jobs. Maybe by pursuing victory so hotly he became better than most what defeat would do to a tired old man.

You cannot walk across water carrying a heavy load of defeats.

When Robinson ascended from coaching to a vice presidency at Southern Cal, the blood pressure in the new office went up, too.

Every January, Robinson won another Rose Bowl with another 2,000-yard tailback. His name popped up whenever the pros had a job open. The guy can win games, which is wonderful, because universities live for the honor of pursuit of excellence.

By 1979 the Pacific 10 Conference sent investigators to Los Angeles for research into how Robinson's pursuit was. The investigators discovered that some Southern Cal players received credit for classes they did not take.

Soon, NCAA investigators also looked at Robinson's program. The NCAA cops discovered that one of Robinson's assistant coaches acted as the broker to a ticket-scalping scheme 10 years old.

The players took money from such sales, a blatant violation of NCAA rules.

The NAIA ordered a two-year sentence for Southern Cal. Robinson's school cannot play in a bowl game until 1984 and cannot be on television until 1985.

Nowadays, it is popular among university presidents to say they should take responsibility for their schools' athletic programs.

But Southern Cal's president, Richard Zumberge, pronounced the NCAA's actions excessive for what he characterized as minor violations.

Now he has made Robinson his vice president to charge of fund-raising.

Between Robinson's reward and Bryant's canonization came Wednesday's firing of Lee Corso. He is not a big, famous, water-walking coach. In 10 years at Indiana his record was 41-62-2. The Hoosiers were 8-4 and winners of the Holiday Bowl in 1979. This year they were 5-6, beating archrival Purdue in answer to the question on a sign over Corso's bedroom door: "What Have You Done To Beat Purdue?"

The university president, John Ryan, liked Corso so much that, after a poor season early on, he silenced critics by giving Corso a five-year contract. Ryan liked Corso's class. Players loved the little kid in Corso, who once took a tur-

key to midfield for the coin flip on Thanksgiving.

At Indiana last week, Ryan lost a power struggle with the athletic director, Ralph Floyd.

Ryan wanted to keep Corso, "I am proud of what Lee Corso has done," the president said. "He has brought Indiana football to the highest level of integrity and quality in the history of Indiana University."

Floyd wanted to fire Corso, partly because attendance was down 5,000, a game to 42,600. Also, Corso had only two winning seasons in 10 years. He was on a 4-7, 5-6 treadmill. This is no way to sell tickets. Athletic directors think this way. Faculty members on the athletics committee, along with the board of trustees, approved Floyd's recommendation.

Lee Corso was in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on a recruiting trip when he learned he had been fired with three years left on his contract. He heard the news on the radio.



Paul (Bear) Bryant

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Lee Corso was in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on a recruiting trip when he learned he had been fired with three years left on his contract. He heard the news on the radio.

## Colin Chapman Dies; Innovative Designer Of Lotus Racing Cars

*The Associated Press*

**LONDON** — Colin Chapman, founder of the Lotus sports car that won a record seven Formula One auto racing championships, died of a heart attack Thursday at his home in eastern England, his company announced. He was 54.

The International Auto Sports Federation in Paris immediately praised him as "a great engineer whose inventions were adopted by everyone and who more than anyone else contributed to the concept of the racing car of today."

He was one of the great characters of the sport, sometimes flying his own plane or arriving at the track by helicopter. His black durability can often fly high as a symbol of victory.

Bernard Ecclestone, founder of the Formula One Constructors Association, said in Paris that Chapman was "one of the most brilliant designers of all time in Formula One."

Mario Andretti, who won the world driver's title in a Lotus in 1978, said from his home in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, that he was "quite shocked and saddened."

"Colin was a trendsetter," he said. "He was always looking for the advantage and he achieved it more times than out."

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, who drove for Lotus in 1979, said from his home in southern France that Chapman was "the master of the sport."

Lee Corso was in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on a recruiting trip when he learned he had been fired with three years left on his contract. He heard the news on the radio.

said. "He always seemed to be looking three or four years in advance of the other designers."

Reutemann noted that only Ferrari, with eight more years in Formula One auto racing championships, has won more races in the championship, 84 to 72 for Lotus. In comparative years, Ferrari was 50.

Chapman was the first to use the Cosworth racing engine, which won its first race. He was the first to use the engine to support the rear suspension, and, drawing on his aeronautical engineering training, introduced the "ground effect" system that revolutionized Grand Prix racing in 1978.

He was the first foreign constructor to win a postwar Indianapolis 500, and his cars brought World Championships to Jim Clark, Jochen Rindt, Emerson Fittipaldi and Mario Andretti.

Chapman attended a meeting of FISA's Formula One Commission in Paris on Wednesday, and the news of his death deeply shocked those attending the FISA Executive Committee meeting Thursday.

The meeting observed a minute of silence and then suspended its work briefly.

Stirling Moss, who won Lotus's first Grand Prix victory at Monaco in 1960, said that Chapman's death "will be a massive loss to the sport."

"Colin was a great innovator. Every year he seemed to come up with revolutionary ideas for the Lotus, and other manufacturers seemed to follow his lead. He



Colin Chapman

made very few mistakes in motor racing."

Chapman's single most successful year was 1978, when the pioneer ground effect car scored eight victories and five second places with Mario Andretti, who won the world title, and Ronnie Peterson.

Chapman's full name was Anthony Colin Bruce Chapman, and he incorporated his initials in the Lotus logo.

### Pitt Football Player Dies

Todd Becker, a 6-foot-10 football player for the University of Pittsburgh, died early Thursday after he fell out of a third-story window at a school dormitory, United Press International reported from Pittsburgh.

"There is no suspicion of any foul play," a police spokesman said. "There is no doubt it was an accidental fall." Becker was a 6-foot-1, 215-pound sophomore linebacker from Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Austin, hampered by back problems earlier in the year and the winner of only one title in 1982, closed with a surge by winning the last five games in beat Jansovice, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1. Shriver fought from behind in the second set to beat Bettina Bunge, 6-3, 7-6.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Olympic Tickets to Be Sold by Lottery

**LOS ANGELES (NYT)** — Tickets for the most popular events at the 1984 Summer Olympic Games here will be allocated through a computerized national lottery, officials announced. The average price of tickets is expected to be about \$17.

The officials also disclosed that they were seeking benefactors to pay \$25,000 or more for two choice seats to the major events. In addition to their own tickets, each of these patrons would be buying tickets for about 50 poor children.

More than seven million tickets will be available for the Summer Games, scheduled from July 28 to Aug. 12, 1984. Officials said they expected to sell the ticket applications through a major retailing chain. Applications may also be obtained by writing the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, Los Angeles, California, 90084.

### Morton to Retire After NFL Season

**DENVER (UPI)** — Craig Morton, who led the Denver Broncos to their only Super Bowl appearance five years ago and who achieved his best season last year, has announced that he will retire from the National Football League at the end of the season. With 18 years of service, he is the most senior NFL player.

Morton, 39, who began the season as the Broncos' starting quarterback, was moved to No. 3 behind Steve DeBerg and Mark Hermann after the team's third game. He underwent surgery on both knees last week.

Morton was a No. 1 draft choice of the Dallas Cowboys in 1965 and spent nine full seasons to Dallas before being traded to the New York Giants in 1974. He joined the Broncos before Denver's AFC championship season in 1977.

### Ocasio Beats Louis, Keeps WBA Title

**CHICAGO (UPI)** — Ossie Ocasio of Puerto Rico built up a lead in the middle rounds and successfully defended his World Boxing Association junior heavyweight title Wednesday night with a unanimous 15-round decision over top-ranked Young Joe Louis.

The fight was moved to Chicago from Gary, Indiana, after a dispute over who was to officiate the fight. Indiana organizers wanted local officials but WBA rules required neutral officials. WBA spokesman said.

### Austin, Shriver Reach Quarterfinals

**EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (UPI)** — Tracy Austin, with one last chance to salvage a poor year, had to struggle to three sets Wednesday night before defeating Mima Jansovice to advance with Pam Shriver to the quarterfinals in the championship series of the women's winter tennis circuit.

Austin, hampered by back problems earlier in the year and the winner of only one title in 1982, closed with a surge by winning the last five games in beat Jansovice, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1. Shriver fought from behind in the second set to heat Bettina Bunge, 6-3, 7-6.

### 2 Upsets in Nastase's Tournament

**NORTH MIAMI BEACH, Florida (Reuters)** — Jimmy Arias upset Sandy Mayer, 7-5, 6-3, in the second round of the Ilie Nastase Invitational tennis tournament on Wednesday. And Shlomo Glickstein upset Eli Teltscher, 7-6, 2-6, 6-4.

The tournament is being promoted and organized by Nastase, the 36-year-old Romanian star. Jimmy Connors, Bjorn Borg and Guillermo Vilas were to play their first matches Thursday.

### Kriek Suspended After \$5,250 Fine

**NEW YORK (UPI)** — Despite being suspended and fined for misconduct at a grand prix tennis tournament on Tuesday, Johan Kriek will be eligible to compete in the Masters tournament scheduled for Jan. 18-23 at Madison Square Garden.

On Monday, Kriek posted his first berth in the \$400,000 Masters by winning his second consecutive Australian Open title. But the next day he was fined a total of \$5,250 for misconduct during a first-round match against Mike Leach in the New South Wales Open.

For incurring fines in excess of \$5,000, Kriek was subject to an automatic 21-day suspension that will bar him from grand prix events through Jan. 9, 1983. Included with Kriek in the expanded Masters field are John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors, Vitas Gerulaitis, Ivan Lendl and Guillermo Vilas.

### Austria Giant Slalom Race Canceled

**ZELL AM SEE, Austria (AP)** — A women's World Cup giant slalom ski race scheduled for Sunday was canceled Thursday after the trail was ruined by warm weather. Organizers said that the Austrian Ski Federation proposed to stage the race at Schruns on Jan. 17, 1983.

### NHL Standings

**WALES CONFERENCE**

**PATRICK DIVISION**

W L T PCT OF GA

NY Islanders 16 12 5 39 127 100

Philadelphia 11 11 4 36 119 101

Montreal 12 10 5 34 116 102

Washington 10 9 3 34 116 104

New Jersey 9 8 3 34 116 104

Adams Division

19 7 6 44 122 119

Toronto 14 7 4 49 122 103

Quebec 15 7 4 34 122 104

Buffalo 13 6 3 32 122 104

Hartford 9 7 4 26 122 143

### CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

**MARTIN DIVISION**

19 7 6 44 122 125

Edmonton 14 7 5 35 125 125

Winnipeg 14 7 3 37 125 122

Los Angeles 12 6 3 30 119 117

St. Louis 11 5 3 25 115 121

Detroit 7 5 2 16 104 123

Toronto 12 5 2 26 125 142

Savine Division

14 11 7 35 125 125

Edmonton 14 12 3 37 125 122

Winnipeg 14 12 3 37 125 119

Los Angeles 12 6 3 30 119 117

Vancouver 12 6 3 28 125 142

Montreal 12 6 3 28 125 142

Edmonton 12 6 3 28 125 142

Winnipeg 12 6 3 28 125 142

Los Angeles 12 6 3

